

AJMERÉ TA.

No 3123, dated Ainslie, 6th October 1971

From - I & Sardarla, 150, Commissioner, Ajmer
To - J D I & Tuncil, L.W., Settlement Officer, Ajmer

Sir

With reference to Para 18, et seq No 154, dated 21st April 1871 it appears necessary to carry out properly the system of Water-rate Assessment which commences for this Khuris that an Officer should be deputed at once to inspect all the Tanks, and report upon them, before the present crop is cut and removed, if this be not done the new system introduced is likely to fail, and more particularly is there a necessity for inspection this year, when the rains have been so partial and in places deficient.

2 In anticipation of the sanction of Government to the system, I therefore have the honor to direct, that you will immediately depute Rammath, Superintendent of Beaufort to this duty, making the most economical arrangement you can, for his work being carried on, as it still remains doubtful whether sanction will be accorded to this new appointment, and if not Rammath will have to draw his pay during his deputation from the Settlement grant

3 I think it will be better as the *Pulwazies* are still with you, and the scheme is of your own suggestion, that the work for this year should be done under your own supervision, but you should consult the Deputy Commissioner freely, explaining to him what you do, and keeping him generally informed of the progress you are making, and in concert with him draw out Rules for the future, elaborating the whole details of the scheme, and devising such Tables, or Statements, as may be required for Reports, on which any alteration in the Assessments will in future be based, by the Deputy Commissioner

4. As the successful working of the whole scheme depends upon its careful manipulation in the first instance, I feel certain that I may rely upon you, sparing no exertion, to see that the Official deputed, understands his work and does it in the way least likely to be distasteful to the Village Communities, while the interests of Government shall not be overlooked.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

LESLIE S SAUNDERS

Commissioner

Ajmere Tanks 1874

No 3123, dated Ajmere, 8th October 1874

From—The Commissioner, Ajmere and Mhairwarras
To—Deputy Commissioner, Ajmere and Mhairwarras

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward for your information copy of a letter No 3122 dated 8th October 1874 addressed by me, to the Settlement Officer, and request you to put yourself in communication with the Settlement Officer, so that you may thoroughly understand what will be required in future years, and in case any difficulty arises, I request that an immediate and special Report may be submitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,

Commissioner.

No 3138, dated Ajmere, 8th October 1874

From—The Commissioner, Ajmere and Mhairwarras
To—The Chief Commissioner, Ajmere and Mhairwarras

SIR,

In continuation of this office No. 2521, dated 10th August 1874 I have the honor to state that as the crops are being cut, it has become necessary for this inspection to be undertaken immediately, in anticipation of the orders of Government, and I therefore submit for your concurrence and approval copy of the orders I have this day issued to the Settlement Officer and Deputy Commissioner on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,

Commissioner

No 1 W dated 19th October 1874

From—Chief Commissioner, Ajmere and Mhairwarras
To—The Commissioner, Ajmere and Mhairwarras

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No 2521* of 10th August, and to state that in anticipation of sanction from Government you are authorized to act upon Clauses 1 and 3 of your para 32

* Regarding Assessment of Ajmere Tanks

August, and to state that in anticipation

of sanction from Government you are

authorized to act upon Clauses 1 and 3 of your para 32

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

LEWIS PELLY

Chief Commissioner,

Ajmere Tanks 1874

No, 690, dated Camp Malakhera, 3rd November 1874

From—Col. Sir Lewis PELLY, Chief Commissioner, Ajmere and Mhairwarra,
To—C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C. S. I., Secy to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, copy of correspondence, as per margin, regarding the Assessment of the Ajmere tanks

From Commissioner, Ajmere, No 2521, dated 10th August 1874, with printed enclosure
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer, dated 19th October 1875, No 1 W

2 As the season is far advanced and delay may occasion considerable, practical inconvenience, I have in anticipation of the sanction of Government authorized the Commissioner to carry into effect the suggestions contained in Clauses 1 and 3 of his 32nd paragraph.

I would recommend the remaining Clauses, 2 and 4, to the favourable consideration of Government

3 I enclose a memorandum on the subject now submitted, drawn up for me by the Superintending Engineer, and I concur generally in what he submits

4 I increasingly incline to think, that in the Ajmere Districts small irrigational works are likely to prove more generally and uninterruptedly useful than the larger projects.

Orders on Tank Assessment Ajmere 1875

No 126 dated the 11th February 1875

FORWARDED to the Commissioner of Ajmere for information and guidance, and for communication to Mr. La Touche.

AJMERE,
CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP,
CAMP LASOORA
11th February 1875

J W RIDGEWAY,
For Chief Commissioner.

No 461, dated Ajmere, 15th, February 1875

From—The Commissioner, Ajmere and Mhairwarra
To—The Deputy Commissioner, Ajmere

SIR,

I have the honor to forward 10 copies of printed correspondence
on the assessment and management of the Ajmere Tanks

2 Ramnath late Superintendent of Beawur, will be held as appointed
from 2nd February, and he will at once commence his inspection of the
Rabi Irrigation, he should be instructed to report how new Irrigation
can be increased, and to make a note of likely spots for new Tanks, and to
report generally on the state of repairs of all Tanks as he visits them

3 His Head Quarters will be at Ajmere, and when not employed on
inspection, he should be employed in keeping the existing Tanks in good
order, and no extraneous work of any kind is to be made over to him without
the previous sanction of this office

4 A report on Irrigation should be submitted after the Rabi collections
every year, and this report should be brought on the list of usual Reports
due on 1st June

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

LESLIE S SAUNDERS,

Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT INDIA ORDERS ON ACCOUNTS TANKS
AJMERE 1875.

No 2150

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
ACCOUNTS

SIMLA, THE 26TH JULY 1875

Read again—

Financial Resolution No 7579 dated 31st December 1874, prescribing the form of statement for showing the outlay on large irrigation works and the return obtained there from

Proceedings in the Foreign Department, No 18 R, dated 2nd February 1875, sanctioning a scheme for the assessment of water-rates on lands irrigated from tanks in Ajmere

RESOLUTION—The Governor General in Council is pleased to pass the following orders on the mode of crediting in the accounts the enhancement of revenue due to tanks in Ajmere

2 The Revenue from all the old works, (those not constructed by special assignments within the last few years) being assessed as an integral sum, should be treated as Land Revenue as in Northern India, and consequently the portion attributed as due to Tank Irrigation, should be treated in the same way as increase of Land Revenue due to Canals, that is to say, the whole amount should be credited in the Treasury accounts as Land Revenue, credit being taken in the Public Works Department in the administration reports, as *indirect* Irrigation Revenue for the portion attributed to the tanks

3 It is necessary, however, that some authoritative statement should be furnished to the Public Works Department, of the amount for which the Irrigation Department may take credit administratively as *indirect* Revenue, The Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere should accordingly submit to the Irrigation Department yearly a memorandum of the revenue demand on the lake and tank areas, distinguishing according to the ratios agreed on for each lake or tank, what portion is pure Land Revenue and what portion is Lake Revenue

4 The form of this memorandum and the date on which it is to be submitted, should be settled by the Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere in communication with the Irrigation Department, and the necessary orders for its submission will then be issued in the Foreign Department.

5 For new works a water-rate will be levied, and this should be credited in the Treasury accounts as irrigation revenue *direct*, over and above any increase of the Land Revenue which may be taken into account as *indirect* Revenue.

6 The course described in paragraphs 2 to 4 should be followed in respect of the increase of Land Revenue on the tracts below the tanks or lakes, the portion assumed, one fourth, being treated as *indirect* Land Revenue attributable to irrigation works.

Order.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Foreign and Public Works Departments for information and further orders, to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, and the Comptroller General for information and guidance, and to the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, with an enquiry as to whether any, and if so, what action has been taken with reference to paragraph 7 of the Resolution in this Department, No 7574, dated 31st December 1871.

R H HOLLINGBERRY,

Asst. Secy to the Govt of India

Government India Orders Public Works Department Ajmere Tanks 1875

GOVERNMENT INDIA ORDERS PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
AJMERE TANKS 1875.

No 304 A-I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

Irrigation

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 23, 1875.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith copy of a Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No 2150, dated 26th July 1875, from which it will be seen that it has been decided that the revenue due to the *old* tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwaiah should still continue to be shown in the public accounts as a portion of the Land Revenue with which it is, assessed, and that the only accounts of the Public Works Department in which credit is to be taken for that Revenue are the administrative statements, but that, in them, such credit is to be certainly taken. In order to carry out this arrangement, and to admit of that Revenue being authoritatively recorded, it is necessary that the Commissioner of Ajmere should obtain from the *proper* Revenue Officer, and furnish an explicit Statement of the Revenue due to the tanks, and I am to ask that the form of such a Statement, and the date on which it is to be submitted, may be sent up to the Government of India, in view to the necessary orders for its submission being issued in a regular manner.

2 For the *new* works however that have recently been constructed, the orders issued require that a water-rate should be levied, the amount being credited in the Treasury and Financial Accounts as *Irrigation* Revenue. In order to admit of this being properly done, the credit should be raised in the *Civil* accounts to the remittance account of *Public Works Department*, the latter Department bringing the amount to credit as *Irrigation* Revenue in its accounts. The Commissioner of Ajmere, as well as the Comptroller General, should be instructed to see that the Public Works Department receives due credit for the amount involved.

Government India Orders Public Works Department Ajmere Tanks 1875

3. The district water rates that are thus to be brought to account as Irrigation Revenue will be for two classes of works, viz.—

I.—The class of large works for each of which a distinct capital and revenue account is to be kept, viz.—

The Bheer Reservoir.

„ Jalea	„
„ Bulad	„
„ Rajosie	„

II.—The small works themselves new, but the outlay on which is to be included as a portion of the outlay on the old tanks

4. It remains to be settled what action should be taken for the assessment and realization of water-rates from these new works, the nature of the control to be exercised over the distribution of water, and the manner in which the accounts of area irrigated, and so forth, are to be kept. For this purpose a Superintendent of Irrigation has been appointed for the older tanks, but as regards the new works it has yet to be decided by what Agency the Revenue should be collected, and the distribution of the water managed. On this point the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to Paras 12 and 13 of Mr Crommelin's Note dated 15th October 1874, in which the point has been raised, but as it has not been definitely settled, I am to ask that the matter may receive your consideration, and that the necessary proposals on the subject may be submitted for the orders of the Government of India at the earliest possible date. The proposals should be accompanied with detailed Rules and forms to give effect to the purpose in view. The Governments of the North Western Provinces and Punjab will be asked to furnish you with a copy of the Rules in force in those Provinces for the management of Irrigation Revenue.

5. In order to prevent misconception, I am to add that, in the estimates of Irrigation Revenue that have to be submitted as a portion of the budget and regular estimates, only the *direct* Revenue due to irrigation works should be included, the portion of the revenue included in the civil accounts as Land Revenue being shown only as a memorandum at the foot of the estimate. A report of the modifications necessary in the estimate of the current official year should be submitted at an early date.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. H. DICKENS, Col, R. A.,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

Tanks Ajmere Accounts 1876

TANKS AJMERE ACCOUNTS 1876.

No 39 S, dated Camp Number, 1th January 1876

From—The Secy to the Agent, Govr -Genl, and Chief Commr, in the P W D, Rajpootana
To—The Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwara

SIR,

Having now received the Government of India Financial Department Resolution No 2150 of 26th July last under cover of the Government of India P W Department letter No 304 A J of the 23rd September 1875 conveying instructions as to the manner of accounting for the Irrigation Revenue due to the old and new Tanks, I am desired by the the Officiating Agent Governor General and Chief Commissioner, to transmit to you copies of both these papers for your information and guidance and to issue the following instructions and remarks thereon

2 With regard to Para 7 of the Government of India P W Department letter alluded to above, I am to request the favour of the early submission of a form which would furnish an explicit Statement of Revenue due to the old Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwara which is to be shown in the Public accounts as a portion of the Land Revenue with which it is assessed, and also for your opinion as to the date on which such Statement should be submitted to the Government of India

3 With respect to the new Tanks and the points connected therewith

- 1 Collection of Proceeding of the Government North Western Provinces (Irrigation Branch) Public Works Department relating to Finance and management, edited by Colonel W H Greathed R. T.
- 2 Procedure to be adopted in accounting for Revenue derived from Irrigation in North Western Provinces with amendments and 7 forms marked No III, IV, V, Va VI, VII and VIII
- 3 Government Panjab Public Works Department Irrigation Branch Rules relating to realization of canal water rates, making remissions and fees to I umbarars and Patwaries with 17 Forms marked Nos I, I a II, III, IV, V, VI VII, VIII IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV & XVI

the Government Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwara drawn out in the P W D of this Administration, together with original printed Rules and forms as per margin furnished to this office by the Governments of the N W P and the Punjab, on the basis of which the above draft Rules have been framed

4 I am to request the favor of an early expression of your views on the advisability of introducing these Rules in Ajmere and Mhairwara together with any suggestions or objections to the different writer contained

Tanks Ajmere Accounts 1876

therein which you may wish to offer for the consideration of the Officiating Chief Commissioner. .

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A G CROMMELIN,

Secretary to Agent Governor General and Chief

Commissioner in the Public Works Department,

Rajpoolana

—
No 21, dated 10th January 1876

Copy of 1st two Paras to Deputy Commissioner, with enclosure for his opinion and for submission of a Draft Form or Statement as required in Para 2 of Secretary to Chief Commissioner's No 399, dated 14th January 1876.

LESLIE S SAUNDERS,

Commissioner, Ajmere

—
No 5 R, dated Fort William the 15th January 1876

From—The Secretary to the Government of India,

To—the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Ajmere

SIR,

With reference to your letter No 2134 S dated 10th August 1875, to Foreign Department Revenue the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, I am to refer you to the letter in the P W D to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpoolana No 304 A I dated 23rd September 1875, and to state that, as the Revenue due to the Old Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwaria is to be shown in the Public Accounts as Land Revenue, the charges sanctioned in Paragraph 3 of my letter No 18 R dated 2nd February 1875 for the supervision of the Irrigation from those tanks must be treated as a Civil charge, and not debited to the Budget grant of the P. W. Department.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

C U AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Tanks Ajmere Accounts 1876

No 322 S, dated Camp Ajmere, 15th February 1876

RAJPOOTANA AGENCY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

THE foregoing forwarded to the Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhair-warra with reference to Paragraph 3 of the Government of India Foreign Department No 18 dated 2nd February 1875, copy of which was sent to Mr. Saunders with Chief Commissioner's No 126 dated 11th idem.

(By order)

A G CROMMELIN,

*Secretary to Agent Governor General
and Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department,*

Rajpootana.

No 87 Dated 24th February 1876

Copy to Deputy Commissioner in continuation of this Office No 461, dated 15th February 1875 for guidance

LESLIE S SAUNDERS,

Commissioner, Ajmere.

Tanks Ajmere Accounts 1876

No 86, Dated Ajmere the 12th January 1876

From—Major H M REPTON, Deputy Commissioner, in Ajmere

To—Major S SANDER, Esq., Commissioner of Ajmere and Mairwarra,

Sir,

In compliance with your No 21 of the 10th January 1876 I have the honor to forward a sample of the Form in which I would propose to submit, the Statement of Revenue due to the old Tanks in this District, and to suggest that it should be submitted to Government, on the 1st July each year, that is after the *Kharif* and *Rabi* harvests have done with Irrigation, and the Collections for the *Rabi* have been made

2nd The *Rabi* instalment of the Revenue is due on the 15th June, the Assessments of the Tanks for *Rabi* Irrigation however can be made, and finished by the end of April, and the amount notified in time to have the same paid up with the *Rabi* instalment

3rd It would be useless to render the accounts before the *Rabi* Collections are made, as the Tank Revenue for the year depends on the rainfall, and it would not do to club the returns of two separate results into one account

4th The return should I consider shew the Revenue due to the Tanks for the harvest, in which they are filled, to the harvest in which they are emptied, and this is the old agricultural year of the District

5th The enclosures of your letter under reply are now returned

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

H M REPTON, Major,

Deputy Commissioner, Ajmere

Tanks Aymere Accounts 1876.

No 136, dated Aymere, 22nd March 1876

From—The Commissioner, Ajmere and Mhairwaria

To—The Secy to the Agent, Govr-Genl, and Chief Commr in the P W D, Rajpootana

With reference to your No 39 S, dated 4th January asking me to submit a form, which would furnish an explicit Statement of Revenue due to the Old Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwaria, which amount is only to be taken credit for by the Public Works Department, in their Administrative Statements, and to name a date on which such form should be submitted, I have the honor to enclose a form which will I believe answer the purpose for which it is required, and I would recommend that the form should be submitted by the Deputy Commissioner to this Office on 1st July of each year, and after being checked it should be forwarded from this Office not later than the 15th of July

2 A separate reply will be sent to Paras 3 & 4 of your letter under reply in connection with your letter No 562 S, dated 9th March 1876

3 The reason for fixing the 1st July is that the *Rabi* instalment is not due till the 15th June, and it is important to get the two harvests which are dependent on one rain-fall into one account, so the *Khary* and *Rabi* should be shown in this account, this being so, the earliest date that could be fixed is the 1st July,

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
L. S. S^AUNDERS,
Commissioner.

Tanks Ajmere Accounts 1876

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Memorandum of the Water Revenue of the Sypore District for the (Khayy) Autumn Harvest 1875 and (Rabi) Spring Harvest 1876

DATA & PLACE, 1st July 1876.

Tanks Ajmere Accounts 1876

Memo and m. of Establishment Charges.

Appointment	AMOUNT				REMARKS.
	Salary	Travelling Allowances			
1 Superintendent,					
1 Clerk,	...				
2 Messengers,	.				
TOTAL,	...				

AJMERE.

Dated 1st July 1876

Deputy Commissioner, Ajmere.

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ORDERS GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLIC
WORKS DEPARTMENT 1874, ON COM-
MITTEE'S REPORT OF
JULY 1872.

Nos. 148—51—A—I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT

Irrigation

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 29, 1874.

Preparation of Capital and Revenue Accounts for Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwarra

Read the following papers—

Public Works Department letter No, 149 A—I, dated 9th May 1872.

Letter from Governor General's Agent Rajpootana, No 3657 I, dated 31st December 1872

" " " " 1792 S, " 28th May 1873

The system of Capital and Revenue Accounts having been generally adopted for the Irrigation Works in India, the question was raised whether that arrangement should be applied in the case of the older Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwarra, on which much money has been, and is now being spent for restoration and repairs. The Government of India, in reply to a reference made by the Governor General's Agent, Rajpootana, on the subject, said that the proposal seemed desirable, and requested that the subject might be investigated and the results reported to the Government of India.

2 A Committee * was appointed to make this enquiry, and

* Captain H. M. Repton, Major J. M. Williams, Captain C. Shuttleworth, Colonel Brooke, the Governor General's Agent, J. D. La Touche, Esq., C. S. furnished copy of the Report, in which he entirely agrees.

3 The questions discussed in the Report may be considered under two heads—

I—Whether Capital Accounts should be opened for the older Tanks now under repairs.

II—The mode in which the Capital and Revenue Accounts should be kept for the great number of Tanks in Ajmere

4 Under the first head the recommendation of the Committee is, that no Capital Account should be opened for these old works, but that only a Revenue Account should be kept.

5 The result would be that, in the Government Returns, the cost of the works would *not* be shown, only the Revenue charges and receipts would be entered, and the proportion of profit or loss could not be ascertained.

6 The reason assigned by the Committee for not having a Capital Account for these old works is, first, that the real cost could not be ascertained, as the labor was either unpaid or otherwise abnormal, and next, that the works have paid themselves over and over again. They say that, all that is known regarding the cost is, that from 1835-36 up to 1846-47, the outlay on the works was Rs 6,17,563, and that this does not represent, for any useful or practical purpose, their real cost, while as regards the Revenue, its increase during the same period, and due to these works, was Rs 9,59,005, giving a clear profit of over 150 per cent. And from this they proceed to argue that taking "the proportion of increased Revenue, as shown by Colonel Dixon, for Mhairwarra and Ajmere at the rate of Rs 300 per cent for the 11 years, we get for the 22 years, from 1847-48 to 1868-69, 600 per cent of profit on outlay, less the expenditure incurred on repairs during that period of Rs, 3,66,614, from this must be deducted remissions of Revenue during the same period to the extent of Rs 3,36,545. This leaves the net profit at Rs 40,93,998, omitting annas and pies" This calculation is not quite understood.

7 It is necessary, however, to analyze these two points more fully. And first, as to the question of Capital outlay. This must be looked at from two aspects—

1st—Does the outlay that is known, really include all the expenditure that was incurred in the construction of the works?

2nd—Is it in any way illusory, and if so, how should it be modified, and what conclusions can be drawn from it?

8 With regard to the former, Colonel Dixon gives us full information. In *Mhairicarra*—he says at pages 131 and 132 of his sketch—"We have a total of 290 (Tank) embankments submerging 26,549 beegahs of land, and affording the ability for maintaining 40,680 beegahs of cultivation to be sown with Indian corn, cotton, barley, wheat or opium. Of these

embankments, the Dilwarra and Kulinjur were constructed many years ago, but they were not turned into account for agricultural purposes until after the subjugation of the tract in 1820-21. A third *talao*, Surgong, is a natural reservoir, which has been converted into profitable use within the last few years. There were further seven embankments made or repaired by Colonel Hall C. B. The remainder is the growth of the last 12 years." And it may be further seen from his description of the works, that in all but two or three cases, they were entirely new works, and not restorations of old works. As respects Ajmere, he says at page 200—"We have thus 112 embankments spreading over the kalsa Lands. The Beesla was built some centuries ago by Beesul Deo Chouhan, Raja of Ajmere, the Ana Sagur was constructed by his son Anajee, and the Ramsur Lake was raised by Rama Deo of Dhar in *Sumbut* 1850. The remainder is the growth of the last few years."

9. It seems from these quotations that, out of a total of 402 embankments, all excepting two in Mhanwarra and three in Ajmere were constructed from the Capital outlay now under consideration. The Report of the Committee gives 461 as the number of Tanks up to date, and the Capital expenditure recorded against them Rs 6,17 563-6-11. It is quite certain that, of those 461, all but a very few are entirely new works. Those few can be excluded and treated exceptionally, but the Capital above quoted can be legitimately charged to all the rest.

10. As to the second aspect, whether that Capital outlay was in any way illusory, the cost no doubt was extremely small. Stone-work set in lime appears to have been constructed at from Rs $2\frac{1}{2}$ to Rs 5 per 100 cubic feet. The materials were evidently obtained gratis, and the labour rates were very low. Analysis of the rates show that the work would now cost five or six times as much as in those days. There is no reason why, with the knowledge that is extant, the facts of the actual Capital expenditure should be suppressed, instead of being recorded, with an explanation of the modification or correction of it which should be made to show what the works would now have cost.

11. With reference to Revenue, Colonel Dixon's account shows that he came to Mhanwarra with a population of 39,648 persons and an Annual Revenue of Rs 81,680, that he spent Rs 5,06,726 on Tanks and in 12 years the population had increased to 100,282, and the Revenue to Rs 1,81,751. In a statement which he gives of the Provinces of Ajmere-Meywar and Marwar-Meywar he shows that during the eleven years ending with 1846-47, the total revenue was greater by Rs 6,41,234 than it would have been if it had remained stationary at the amount obtained in 1835-36, while the expenditure upon irrigation had been only Rs 2,41,112. Colonel Dixon claims the whole increase of the revenue as due to his reservoirs, and it is not un-

reasonable for him to do so when writing a popular account. But the statement which has been referred to shows of itself, indisputably, that the whole increase of revenue cannot be properly ascribed to the expenditure on irrigation. And a stricter investigation of the matter is necessary. Even if the estimate of the Committee were taken, much too liberal as it seems to be, the works would be held to have paid 600 per cent in 22 years, or 27 3 per cent per annum, and if this be referred to a Capital outlay, of five times the actual outlay, which would represent the cost of those works if they were to be constructed now, those profits would come down to the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

12 The state of the case then is, that the construction cost of all but a very few of the works is known, but requires qualification before conclusion can be arrived at from the facts. Those few works must be treated exceptionally. For the rest, owing to reasons above described, the expenditure recorded in our accounts though giving the true cost of the works at the time, must not be used as representing the cost at which such works could now be constructed. The sum at present prices would, it may be assumed, have been five times as much. And hence when the Committee show roughly a profit of 27 3 per cent, the profit would now be only 5½ per cent.

13 The question of what this profit or revenue really is, has now to be discussed. The chief point involved is the share of the proceeds collected under Land Revenue, that should be credited to these tanks. In the first place, these collections are at the rate of Rs 5 per acre. But if as Mr. Saunders says, one sixth of the gross produce, is the fair amount of the pure land revenue, and that one sixth is, according to his valuation, in the present case, Rs 3-8 per acre, then the difference Rs 1-8 is pure water-rate, wholly exclusive of land revenue, whether enhanced or not.

14 This is one aspect of the case, but another and a more convenient one is the actual enhancement of the whole rate of collection. The Committee and all the old Reports show that the revenue to Government from irrigated land may be taken at Rs 5 per acre, from land submerged by water and afterwards cultivated at Rs 2 per acre, and from land only cultivated by natural moisture, Re, 1 per acre.

15 Now, when a new tank is constructed the following results follow —

1 — Land which was more or less cultivated before is taken up and submerged by water, some of it permanently, perhaps half of it is culturable as the water recedes. Here then there is a loss of Re 1 an acre perhaps on the whole, and a gain of Rs 2 an acre on the half in which case there is neither loss nor gain.

2.—A certain area which before was only culturable from natural moisture becomes irrigated, and the Government revenue rises from Re 1 to Rs 5 per acre. Here is a clear gain of Rs 4 per acre, less the expenses of maintaining the tank.

3. Certain lands which were never cultivated before are brought under cultivation. This is a clear gain of Rs 5 per acre.

4.—Certain wells near the tank will become useless for cultivation, and others may be dug lower down than the direct irrigation from the tank will reach. But from the absence of mention of this case in the reports it is presumed that the extent of well-irrigated (Chahu) lands is small.

16. The decision of the Committee is to claim the results only under the second head for the tanks, treating the third head as parts of the second, or foregoing the claim of the total land revenue where new land is brought under cultivation. This view would seem to be fair, and to allow a sufficient margin for the action of the other causes which co-operate with the construction of the tanks in bringing about the increase of land revenue.

17. In short, the facts to be determined in regard to each group of works are —

A.—The actual revenue drawn from the lands irrigated

B.—The estimated revenue that would have been drawn from the same land without the tanks

C.—The difference or profit due to the works

All depends upon the value of the figures entered in B. Just in so far as assent is obtained to these figures, will credit be given to the claim C. To justify the estimate of B, it will always be necessary to explain fully the grounds upon which it is based, and all that can be done in the matter, at this stage, is to adopt some reasonable principle for the settlement of the question. There does seem sufficient evidence to show that, as a rule, Re 1 per acre has been for many years the average revenue for land depending upon the rain only, and that Rs 5 is the ordinary rate that land irrigated from reservoirs will pay. So that as regards revenue, the works may fairly be credited at the rate of Rs 4 per acre.

18. On the whole, therefore, the Government of India consider that the necessities of the case will be sufficiently provided for by the following arrangements —

1st.—That the aggregate capital expenditure of all but a few excepted works be set down at Rs. 6,17,563-6-11, being the amount

recorded in our accounts, plus any outlay subsequently incurred as properly debitible to Capital. The outlay would be arranged by groups or pergunnahs as proposed by the Governor General's Agent, Rajpootana, but, with reference to the column cost, exhibiting the capital it should be shown as explained in para 9 that the expenditure entered is the actual expenditure, but does not represent what it would now cost to construct the works.

2nd — That the revenue be taken as the entire difference between the rates obtained from the lands irrigated by these works, and the unirrigated rates. Practically, it would seem that this is Rs 4 an acre, on the land brought under irrigation by the works, the average rate of lands dependent on rain being Re 1, and of lands under a reservoir, Rs 5 an acre. And in accepting Rs 4 per acre as the irrigation revenue due to the works, any remissions that may be made on account of failure of water-supply or other causes should be treated as deduction from the irrigation revenue to the extent of four-fifths of the remissions.

3rd — That the Revenue expenses should, in addition to the charges incurred by the Public Works Department, include such expenses of collection of revenue in the Civil Department as may be decided upon by the Commissioner.

4th — That considering the circumstances above described, no definite per-centaage need be struck, of the proportion borne by the net revenue receipts to Capital outlay.

II — *The second head is the mode in which the accounts of Capital and Revenue should be kept for the several tanks*

19. The Committee recommend that this should be done by pergunnahs, and this seems a suitable arrangement. It is understood by these arrangements that the number of Accounts will be three in number as follows —

I —	Beawur Sub-Collectorate Circle			
II —	Ajmere	,	"	;
III —	Todgurh	"	"	

20. By dividing off the tanks into three groups or circles, it will probably be found somewhat inconvenient to keep a separate Capital and Revenue Account for the new works now under construction in Ajmere and Mhairwarrali. These works would fall into one or other of the three groups, and to keep a separate account for these new works as distinguished from the old.

would probably give trouble without any adequate results. But on this point the Government of India would be glad to receive an expression of opinion from the Chief Commissioner.

21. By the rules in force the Capital outlay of the several works have to be classified in great detail under certain specified heads. To do so in the case of the old expenditure would probably be impracticable, while in the case of new outlay the comparative smallness of the outlay would justify less detail being given than is required by the rules. It would therefore seem desirable to limit the classification under two or more heads such as masonry, and earth work, classifying other subsidiary works according as they may seem to belong to each, while in the case of the new outlay some similar detail might suffice. But on this point also the Government of India would be glad to receive an expression of opinion.

22. In Para XVII of the Committee's Report, reference is made to the probability of the distinct 1 per cent cess for repairs of tanks being modified. It should be stated in what direction modification is to be made.

23. In accordance with these orders the following measures should be taken to carry out the arrangements approved of—

I.—The tanks are to be grouped by Pergunnahs or Sub-Collectorates

II.—The Capital outlay of Rs 6,17,563-5-11 should be divided off to each Pergunnah or Sub Collectorate. The expenditure on each tank will of course appear in the detailed accounts as a sub-head.

III.—The Revenue of each Pergunnah should start from 1869-70, the previous Revenue outlay being ignored.

IV.—In like manner the Revenue receipts due to the works should start from 1869-70, the previous receipts being ignored.

V.—No calculation for charges for interest need be made, nor any percentage struck of the proportion borne by Revenue receipts to Capital outlay.

VI.—The receipts at the rate of Rs 4 per acre less remissions should continue to be shown as land Revenue in the Civil Accounts without being brought into the Regular Public Works Accounts, the entry of the receipts being shown only in the Administrative Accounts of the Department.

VII.—In like manner the expenses of collection should continue to be shown in the Civil Accounts as Civil charges, the amount of such charges being shown only in the Administrative Accounts of the Public Works Department.

VIII — An accurate record should be kept of the area actually irrigated by each of the irrigation works in each Pergunnah, so as to admit of the receipts from irrigation being determined

IX — The amount of Irrigation Revenue to be credited to the works should be obtained from annual statements certified by the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner of the Province

ORDER — Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Governor General's Agent, Rajpootana, for information and guidance, and to the Financial Department and Agricultural Department for information

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Accountant General, Public Works Department

C H DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*
Secy to the Govt of India

TANKS AJMERE 1874.

No 2522, dated Ajmere, 11th August 1874

From—LESLIE S SANDERS Esq., Commissioner, Ajmere and Mhairwarr.

To—the ~~de~~ y to the Agent, Govt Genl and Chief Commr, in the P W D, Rajpootana

SIR,

With reference to your endorsement No 1939 S, dated 3rd July, calling for a report on Paras 20 and 21 of the Government of India Resolution on the preparation of a Capital and Revenue Account for Tanks in Ajmere, and for any other remarks I may wish to offer—I have the honor to state that as I have in my letter No 2521, dated 10th August 1874, to the Chief Commissioner, which will doubtless be communicated to you, entered into this subject at length, therefore, in this Report I will confine myself to the points on which information is called for

2 I think an arrangement by which the proposal contained in Para 20 should be sanctioned would be a good one (*vide* Paras 26, 27 and 23 of my letter above quoted,) it is impossible to make every Tank in the Province pay, and yet it is most essentially necessary that no water should be allowed to flow out of the District, that can be made use of in it for cultivation If the accounts of Tanks are kept as a whole, the question propounded in Para 21 settles itself, as there would be no necessity for keeping up such detailed accounts, when we only look to the general profit of the whole Irrigation of the Province, and not to each Tank, though if considered necessary a separate account might be kept for *pucca* masonry, or *kutchha* earthen Tanks, but I do not think there would be much advantage in such an arrangement

3 With reference to Para 22, the 1 *per cent* cess for repairs, coases with the new Settlement, the cess was only instituted by Colonel Dixon, to avoid the necessity of having to ask for sanction for money whenever repairs had to be undertaken It was really a deduction from the Water Revenue, and the use for it passed away, when it was credited to the Public Works Department and separate sanction had to be obtained for money to repair Tanks

4 In conclusion I would remark, that the Resolution appears in every way liberal, and likely to be very advantageous to the Province, the groups being framed conterminous with the Civil Tehseels, is a most convenient one for all parties the order No IV in Para 23 is not so liberal as the others, and I hope separate orders may be passed on Para 25 of my letter above quoted Order No VI in Para 23 will require amendment, if the Settlement Officer's system of Water rate is sanctioned by the Foreign De.

partment, Order No VIII can be carried out annually in the large Tanks only, and will be unnecessary in the smaller tanks Order No. IX can be easily carried out after the new Settlement is once in working order

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

LESLIE S SAUNDERS,

Commissioner.

RAJPOOTANA AGENCY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No 3134 S. dated Camp Erapoora, 6th November 1874.

From—The Secy to the Agent, Govr-General and Chief Commr, in the P W D, Rajpootana
To—The Secretary to the Government of Indr, Public Works Department

SIR,

THE Commissioner, Superintendent of Works, and Controller, having been consulted, I am now directed to communicate the opinion of the Agent Governor General and Chief Commissioner on the points alluded to in Paras 19, 20, 21 and 22 of Government Resolution No 148-51, A I of 29th May 1874

2 With reference to Para 19, the Agent Governor General and Chief Commissioner considers that the 3 Sub-Collectorate accounts therein specified will be sufficient for all purposes

3 Referring to Para 20 the Chief Commissioner is of opinion, that it would be inconvenient to keep a separate Capital and Revenue Account, for new works now under construction in Ajmere and Mhair-warra, and that no adequate results would be obtained by the extra work that would be entailed by so doing Each new Tank might conveniently fall into the Accounts of the group in which it is situated

4 With reference to the classification of outlay on work in great detail under certain specified heads, the Chief Commissioner considers that the 2 sub-heads, *masonry* and *earthwork* will be quite sufficient for all purposes In the case of the old Tanks, even so much information will not be forthcoming it is feared, and there would seem to be no great necessity for keeping expenditure on new works under more than the 2 sub-heads specified The tanks now under construction it is at present believed, will be the only ones of any size that will be undertaken in Ajmere or Mhair-warra, as experience is now showing that the rain-fall is so capri-

ious in its character, and confined to such small areas, that large tanks with extended catchment areas, will never fulfil the expectations that have hitherto been entertained concerning them. Numerous small Tanks with restricted catchment areas will be more economical and more certain in results.

There would therefore seem to be no reason for making exceptional Sub-heads for the few large Tanks now in hand.

7. The 1 per cent cess mentioned in Para 22 was instituted by Colonel Dixon for the purpose of repairing the Tanks without the necessity of constantly applying to Government for funds, it was really a deduction from the Water Revenue.

As a new assessment of Water Rates has just been concluded in the present Settlement operation, this cess now ceases entirely.

The subject of the new Assessment with the opinion of a Committee appointed to report thereon, will be submitted for the orders of Government in the Civil Department of this Administration, it may somewhat modify the orders contained in Para 23 clause VI.

6. On the above points I am directed to attach copies of the marginally noted correspondence, and to bring attention to Paras 2 to 6 of Superintendent of Works No 1997 dated 21st July 1871 which fully explain the figures which in Para 6 of the Resolution under notice, it was stated were not understood.

Controller for Aymere and Blair
Tanks No 22 dated 11th August
1871

Superintendent of Works No 1997 dated
21st July 1871

Controller of Public Works Accounts
Reporters No 1879 dated 9th July
1873

7. The information required by Controller in his Para 4 will be afforded as far as possible, on the receipt of a reply to this communication and of the decision of Government in the case of proposed Water-rate Assessment to be submitted from the Civil Department.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. G. CROMMELIN,

*Secretary to the Agent Governor General and
Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department,*

Raypoolana

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS ON
ACCOUNTS OF TANKS AJMERE 1875.

No 137 A I
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT

Irrigation.

To—THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL RAJPOOTANAH

Dated Simla 22nd April 1875.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No 3134 S dated 6th November 1874, submitting final proposals for the preparation of Capital and Revenue Accounts of Irrigation works in Ajmere and Mhanwarra, and in reply to communicate the following orders of the Governor General in Council, on the subject

2 For the older Tanks in Ajmere and Mhanwarra, constructed previous to the formation of a separate Irrigation Department in the Province the Capital account will be arranged into three groups, viz for the Beawur, Ajmere, and Todghur Sub Collectorate Circles respectively. The total Capital outlay on the Tanks in these three Circles, will be represented by a sum of Rs 6,17,563 5-11. This amount should be divided off to the several groups, and the outlay on each Tank will be shewn as a sub-head of the group to which it appertains.

3 The Revenue Accounts of these Tanks, will in like manner be shewn by groups. The entries in the Budget Estimate and actual accounts should be arranged accordingly. The charges for Revenue of the Tanks in each Circle will commence from 1869-70, the previous Revenue charges as well as receipts being ignored.

4 If it is considered desirable to do so, the charges for Revenue of the Tanks in each group may be arranged, so as to shew distinctly the Revenue outlay on each class of Tanks to correspond with the classification of the Tanks made by the Settlement Officer in his recent revision of the Land and Water Revenue in Ajmere and Mhanwarra, by that classification the Irrigation Revenue of each class of Tanks is placed on record, and if you consider it necessary, the outlay on maintenance may be shown accordingly.

5 The distinct assessment of Water Rate made in the recent Settlement on account of these Tanks, will admit of the exact Revenue due to the

Government of India Orders on Accounts of Tanks Ajmere 1875

works being credited to them in the Revenue Accounts. The question as to whether this Revenue should be brought into the Finance Accounts of the Department, or only into its Administrative Accounts, is now under consideration, and will be disposed of separately

6 For the new large works constructed since the formation of the Irrigation Department, or works commenced since 1868-69, such as Bheer, Jalea Bulad and Rajosee Reservoirs, the Governor General in Council considers that it will be desirable to keep distinct Capital and Revenue Accounts, and I am therefore to request that this may be done. It is true that it was previously suggested that the Capital and Revenue Accounts of these works, should be considered as forming portion of the Capital and Revenue Account of the Circles in which the works may be situated, and that you have recommended that this should be done, but as the outlay on these new works is about equal to what was spent on the older series of works, as the Water Rates from them will, under the recent arrangements, be assessed distinctly, and as some portion of the expenditure has been incurred from loan funds, it is necessary that the financial results of the new works should be kept quite distinct. This may best be done by having a distinct Capital and Revenue account for each

7 With the modifications above ordered, the proposals contained in your letter under acknowledgment are approved, and should be given effect to with the least possible delay. The Accountant General Public Works Department will issue such subsidiary instructions as may be necessary to the Controller of Public Works Accounts

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C H DICKENS, *Colonel, R A*

Secy to the Govt of India

Accounts of Tanks Ajmere 1875

ACCOUNTS OF TANKS AJMERE 1875.

RAJPOOTANA AGENCY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No 1220 S. DATED MOUVT ABOO, 5th MAY 1875

Copy of the foregoing, together with copy of this office No 3131 S dated 6th November 1874, therein referred to, forwarded to the Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarra for information and guidance with reference to his No 2522 dated 11th August 1874 with intimation that this Administration does not think it expedient to keep the Accounts in the detail mentioned in Para 4 of Goverament letter —

" By Order "

A. G CROMMELIN,
*Secretary to the Agent Governor General and
 Chief Commissioner in the P W D,*

No 125 A I
 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
 ACCOUNT

Irrigation

To—THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPOOTANA

Fort William, 26th March 1875

SIR,

In continuation of Para 6 of the orders on the Rajpootana Irrigation

• To the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department Budget Estimate for 1875-76, and with reference to your letter No 890* dated 3rd November 1874

submitting proposals for the assessment of water rates from the Tanks in Ajmere, I am directed to request that a report may be furnished shewing how far the total Revenue (Land Revenue and Irrigation Revenue combined) as settled by the recent Settlements is in excess of the Total revenue previous to the Settlement, and whether any portion of the sum of Rs 55,432, stated to be the total water rates from existing tanks, is a real addition to the total Revenue previous to the recent assessments, or whether it is only a transfer from Land Revenue to Irrigation Revenue

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C H DICKENS, Colonel R. A.
Secretary to the Government of India,

Accounts of Tanks Ajmere 1875

No 1395 S

RAJPOOTANA AGENCY

From—The Secy to the Agent, Govr.-Genl and Chief Commr in the P W, D, Rajpootana
 To—The Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarra

Dated Mount Aboo, 25th May 1875

SIR

I have the honor, by direction of the Officiating Agent Governor General and Chief Commissioner, to forward herewith a copy of the Government of India Public Works Department letter No 125 A I dated 26th March last and to request the favor of your kindly furnishing this Office with a report on the two points therein mooted, also, as bearing on the same subject, on the question raised in Para 6 of the Rajpootana Irrigation Budget orders 1875-76, copies of which were transmitted to you with this office No. 1022, S. of 12th April last

2 I am to observe that the object of these questions of the Government of India appears to be, to enable the Public Works Department to distinguish precisely the Assessments that may be credited to the Irrigation works, from those which properly belong to Land Revenue

3 Your replies to these questions will require some careful sifting and statement of figures, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner therefore trusts that you will endeavour to put the results of your enquiry as clearly as possible Mr LaTouche will probably be able to assist you materially in these matters

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

A G CROMMELIN,

*Secretary to the Agent Governo-General and Chief
 Commissioner in the Public Works Department,*

Rajpootana.

Government of India Orders Tanks Ajmere 1875

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS TANKS AJMERE 1875.

No 68 I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS

Irrigation.

Fort Will am, 26th February 1875

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department

In reply to Foreign Department No 21 R dated 2nd instant relative to the assessment of Water Rates on Lands irrigated from Tanks in Ajmere, the undersigned is directed to communicate the following remarks

2 The two points on which the remarks of this Department are called for appear to be, 1st, whether any portion of the Well Revenue should be credited to the Tanks, when the wells are dependent on the Tanks for their supply of Water 2nd, how far expenditure should be incurred on new Irrigation Works in Ajmere and Mahrwarra

3 As regards the first the undersigned is to remark that if, as is gathered from the correspondence submitted, the Wells in question would be dry but for the Tanks, then the Well Revenue would have no existence without the latter, and consequently there appears to be no reason why the Tanks should not receive formal credit for a portion of the Revenue

4 As regards the 2nd point, the undersigned is to state that nothing can be done until details from the Local Public Works Department are received. There will be no difficulty about the provision of funds, if fairly remunerative schemes can be devised, and submitted for sanction, with full particulars. The question of what Establishment is necessary for the Surveys and preparation of designs, will be considered in the Public Works Department on a reference from the Local Administration giving detailed proposals with reference to former correspondence

5 The original papers received with the Foreign Department communication under acknowledgment, are returned

C. H DICKENS, COLONEL, R.A.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government of India Orders Tanks Ajmere 1875

No 72 R.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Oshenating Chief Commissioner of Ajmere for information and guidance in continuation of this Office letter No 18 R, dated 2nd ultimo.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT REVENUE, } (By Order)
 FORT WILLIAM, } A C TALBOT,
 The 11th March 1875 } for Offy Secy to the Govt. of India

RAJPOOTANA AGENCY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No 1394 S, Dated Mount Aboo, 25th May 1875

The foregoing copies forwarded to the Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarra for favor of his opinion on the subject of Para 3 of the Public Works Department, No 6S, I

(By order)

A G CROMMELIN,
 Secy to the Agent, Govt -Genl and Chief Comm
 in the P W Department, Rajpootana.

AJMERE TANKS
AND
THEIR ASSESSMENT 1874.

No 2521, dated Ajmere, 10th August 1871

From—The Commissioner, Ajmere

To—The Chief Commissioner, Ajmere

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to forward 36 copies of a printed correspondence, as

Proceeding of Commissioner dated 16th May 1874
Letter from Secretary to Government, Foreign Department
Letter No 377 R dated 28th October 1871
Report of Committee dated 22nd May 1874
Memorandum by Mr. Callethet, Executive Engineer, I. R. S. on Dr. G. L. F. T. Committee's Report, dated 5th July 1872
Circular Letter No 154 dated 21st April 1871
Circular Letter No 133 dated 21st May 1874
Circular Letter No 57 dated 16th May 1874
Supernumerary Letter No 1269 dated 18th May 1874
Ditto No 1261 dated 5th May 1874

per margin, with the Report
of a Committee on the
Assessment of the Ajmere
Tanks, for the orders of
Government

2 The question is an important one, and pertains to two separate Departments of Government, and will possibly require orders to be passed by both Departments, and yet it is not convenient to divide it. The first point to be reported upon, is the Principle on which, the orders of the Government of India in Foreign Department, (contained in letter No 377 R, para 4, dated 28th October 1871,) have been carried out, by the Settlement Officer, and this question, must of course be decided by the Department issuing the orders, while the way in which this Income is to be brought to account, and the system on which the accounts are to be kept, will require orders from the Public Works Department

3 The Settlement Officer, in his letter No 154, dated 21st April reports at length on the system he has introduced, to carry out the orders of the Government of India above quoted, this scheme has had the most earnest attention of all concerned, and as reported in para 7 of Settlement Officer's letter, it has only been accepted by me, after most earnest deliberations, corrections, and discussions, and since then, it has been considered by the Committee whose Report accompanies, and is now declared, by all the Local Officers, both Civil and Public Works (Irrigational), to be the best that can be devised

4 The orders of Government on this subject resolve themselves into three parts —

First —That an uniform Water Rate should be assessed on all lands irrigated from tanks

Second —That this Water Rate should be liable to decrease, or remission, according as the supply fell below the maximum

Third —That the Water Rate should be included in the Revenue, payable by Talabec lands, and that remissions should be given by a general abatement, on all fields within the Water supply

5 The great difficulty in carrying out this order, was found to consist, in the varying capacity of the Tanks, the variety of the water supply, and the uses it was put to, in the numerous tanks existing in the District, which quite precluded, the possibility of assessing on an uniform Rate, and necessitated a classification of Tanks, as described by Settlement Officer in para. 3 as follows —

- Class I — Tanks which when full, irrigate both harvests
- „ II — Tanks irrigating Khurreef, (autumn crops,) when necessary ; and Rubbee (spring crops) once, or perhaps twice, but not fully
- „ III.—Tanks irrigating Khurreef, and giving a sowing watering for the Rubbee only
- „ IV — Tanks which water for Rubbee sowing, when irrigation has been unnecessary for the Khurreef crops
- „ V — Tanks not even having a sufficiency for Khurreef

6 For each of these classes a separate Water Rate has been fixed, ranging from Rs 4-6 in the 1st Class , to 10 annas in the 5th Class , as it is evident, that Tanks which give an insufficient watering to a rain crop, cannot be, assessed at the same Rate, as tanks which fully irrigate both Harvests

7. Having, with these Rates assessed the Water Revenue, which each village was to pay, amounting in the whole District to Rs 55,432, the question arose, as to the system under which it should be collected, and it is on this point, that while the spirit of the Government orders has been adhered to, the letter has been departed from, in the larger and more important Tanks forming the first class

8 In the smaller Tanks, forming the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th classes, it seemed undesirable to test every year the area irrigated, nor did it seem necessary to do so, since even a moderate shower will fill them, and the smaller ones are of use, as much for the Rubbee crop grown in the bed, as for the Khurreef crop grown below the dam In these Tanks therefore, though the Rates vary, the system of Assessment is that laid down by Government, the Water Rate is shown separately for each village, and each holding, though included in the Khewut, (or paper showing the distribution of the demand) When therefore any tank fails to supply the assistance which it is expected to give, according to its class, (for instance if a Fourth Class tank gives no water for the Rubbee sowings,) it will be easy for the Deputy Commissioner, to fix the proportionate remission to be given, though even then it will often be desirable for the villagers to be allowed, to determine how such relief shall be apportioned

9 The Tanks belonging to class I, and several Tanks in Ajmere falling under classes II, and III, have been assessed on a different principle and as the Water Revenue of these tanks amounts to Rs 37,097, out of Rs 55,432,

they are by far the more important division In the villages watered by these Tanks numbering 60, in Ajmere, 43, in Beawur, and 3, in Todgurb, the Water Revenue has been assessed in a lump sum, and has been excluded from the Khewut altogether. The sum has been fixed, with reference to the irrigational capabilities of the tank, as it at present exists It will have, however, to be distributed annually, on the actual irrigated area, as it is intended to collect this standard sum every year, unless the water entirely fails at any time.

10 Besides this standard sum, we have also been obliged to fix a maximum, and minimum Rate, per acre, within which the Assessment shall fall, or rise, according to the extension, or reduction of irrigation, this is necessitated by the chance of the irrigated area being at any time, so small, (without a failure in the water supply) as to raise the Rate so high, as to be unreinunerable to the Cultivator, in which case only the maximum Rate, which the Settlement Officer has now fixed, will be collected, and the Standard sum will be departed from The same will happen, when irrigation increases so much, as to cause the minimum Rate to be collected, (which minimum has also been fixed by the Settlement Officer, at a rate which we know can be paid, even in the worst year) on occasions when by extension of the irrigated area, the Rate would fall below the minimum, the whole irrigated area will be assessed at this Rate, and the collections may then be in excess of the Standard sum.

11 Hence, it will be seen that the Standard sum will be collected in all ordinary years, when there is any total failure of Water Supply, the Deputy Commissioner will, as in the smaller tanks, give a general reduction, but in these larger tanks, except in years that are quite exceptional, no such relief will be requisite in other years, the margins fixed of maximum, and minimum Rates, will amply suffice for fluctuations of season The main objection to this system, is the necessity which arises to examine, and ascertain annually the fields, which are irrigated

12 Various plans have been mooted, by which a failure, or partial failure of the water supply, could be ascertained, without the necessity of having recourse to such annual inspection It was proposed to contour the tanks and fix guages, the whole or a portion of the Water Revenue being levied, according to the height of the water on the guage, at the close of the rains, but the Engineers considered this almost impracticable, and the task of contouring would clearly be one of Herculean labor It was proposed to fix Zones of rainfall, and to assess the tanks in proportion, as the rainfall within that zone, was up to, or below the average This however was impracticable, for the rainfall depending as it does, now on one monsoon, and now on the other, is so precarious, and partial, that no zones could be formed, that would be of any use for a series of years Besides this the filling of the tanks depends not so much on the amount of rainfall measured, as on a continuous, and heavy

down pour within a limited space of time ; and the utility of tanks for irrigation in the Rubbee, depends on the time of year, in which this down-pour occurs. There really seems to be no alternative, except yearly to examine the irrigated area.

13 Having found it necessary, to make this annual inspection, it was clearly, an advantage to forego the principle of a general abatement, for the fields nearest the embankment, and sluices, always get the water first, and in years of drought absorb it all, and thus a general abatement is inequitable, so far as it takes some portion of Water Revenue, from people who receive no water, and takes less from those, who have specially benefitted at the time when they could well afford to pay more for its use. It was therefore determined to exclude the Water Revenue from the Kheut, and to collect the assessed Revenue from those fields only, which received water in each year.

14 The advantages of this maximum and minimum system appear to be,

1st — Those only who get Water pay for it

2nd — When Water is scarce, and consequently valuable, they pay more, than when it is plentiful, and consequently cheap

3rd — The Headmen, and Zemindars, have an incentive to economize the Water, and to spread it over a larger area, for within the minimum, and that is in all ordinary years, the more they irrigate the less will be the Rate per acre.

15 The Standard or Lump sum, fixed by the Settlement Officer, and announced to the Villagers, is consequently a sort of Mean, fixed on the present condition of irrigation, on one side, it is protected by a maximum, preventing the people from over-assessment, on the other side, it is so arranged that any large extension of Irrigation, shall bring in an increase to the Government. Insomuch, as this system entails an annual enquiry into the area irrigated, I am aware, that it does not strictly carry out the orders of Government, but it seems to me, and has appeared so, to all the Local Officers, both Civil, and Irrigational, to be the most practicable means, of obtaining an equitable assessment.

16 In the tanks to which this system of Assessment is applied, the water will not be allowed to be run off, as is too often done in the smaller tanks, to enable the bed to be cultivated with Rubbee crops consequently no assessment has been fixed on the bed of these tanks, but if in any year the tank, is so drained of its contents, that the bed is exposed in time for cultivation, it is proposed to assess such cultivation, in this way it is hoped, that even in years when water is scarce, the Standard sum will seldom be departed from, as in such years the loss of Water Revenue for direct advantages, will be compensated for, by the gain accruing from this source.

17 The introduction of this system, will require some extra supervision, and control, and it will I fear, necessitate the appointment of an Officer as Superintendent of Irrigation, at least for the first few years, to watch the proper working of the collections, and to superintend the annual inspection of the fields, and distribution of the water. Without such an Officer, I fear that the Revenue may suffer, and as he can be useful in other ways, I consider such an appointment should be sanctioned, but this subject will be alluded to further on, in considering the Committee's Report

18 Having arrived at the conclusion that this proposed system, should be recommended to Government for acceptance, I thought it advisable to convene a Committee of Local Officers, Civil, and Irrigation, to consider certain subjects which are recorded in this Office Proceeding dated 16th May 1874, and I now propose to report the recommendations arrived at by that Committee for the orders of Government

19 In the first place, the Irrigational Officers doubted the applicability of the system of Assessment proposed to be introduced, to any future new works, which might be executed during the term of the Settlement, as well as to repaired, or restored works, (*vide* Superintendent of Works' letter No 1260, dated 8th May 1874,) secondly, there was great doubt, how profit could be shown to arise from works, the construction of which, though highly desirable as they might be, give no means of direct Irrigation, (*vide* Superintendent of Works' letter No 1261 dated 8th May 1874,) thirdly the means of bringing to account, all profits arising from Irrigation works, directly or indirectly, had to be considered, as for some time there had been an impression abroad, that such works had not been profitable

20 These were the three main points, that the Committee were asked to consider, and they unanimously decided, as will be seen from their Report accompanying this letter, that the proposed system of Assessment, was the best that could be devised, that it can be easily adapted, and extended to new works, or to such extensions as enable the tank to irrigate fresh areas, that for repairs, or for re-constructions, no increased Revenue is claimable, or should be expected, as without such repairs, or re-constructions, the existing Revenue would be lost (*paras 2, 4, 5, 6, & 7, of Committee's Report*)

21. On the second point this District, being on the Water-shed of this part of India, on a high table land, and rocky withal, where Springs scarcely exist, it was generally admitted, that Wells could not as a rule, be profitably sunk, unless some means was resorted to, for the artificial storage of water, at a higher level than the well, it was therefore considered fair, that a certain portion of the increased Revenue, derivable from wells, should be credited to such Irrigation Works, which as a matter of fact, almost invariably

do feed the wells, of this District, but few wells existing anywhere, but in some drainage channel, which either run into, or away from some Tank, and which are accordingly affected in a material degree by such Works.

22 The Committee therefore proposed, to make a book-transfer, of a certain proportion of the Revenue derivable from Wells, to Tanks, and other Irrigational works; after deducting $\frac{1}{2}$ the Revenue derivable from all wells, in the District, to compensate for such Wells, as are in no way assisted by such artificial causes; the balance of the Revenue, the Committee propose to divide as follows —Deduct Rs 1.4-6 from the average Rate levied on wells, for the advantages of Land, and Manure, this is pure Land Revenue, the balance Rs 2-8 is the demand caused by the extra productiveness of the land, owing to the presence of water, of this sum, the Committee proposes to credit half to Irrigational Works

23 To this proposal, the Deputy Commissioner alone, of the Committee objected, and his Dissent, will be found recorded, amongst the printed papers accompanying. He admits, that Wells are greatly benefitted by Tanks, and in certain cases, (Amner for instance,) existing wells, would be useless, without the tanks, the principal objections, Major Repton urges, to the Committee's recommendation are, that it is a novel proposal, and, that it is impossible to gauge the advantage obtained by Wells from the construction of Embankments in the force of both these arguments I agree, but in the first place the transfer of funds is simply one of account, and secondly we fully believe, that we have under, rather than over-estimated, the advantages derived by wells, from these embankments. Accordingly I do not think, that any complications need arise from accepting the recommendation of the majority of the Committee, while it is clearly equitable, that a proportionate share in all substantial profits, arising from such works, should be credited to them

24 On the third point the proposals, of the Committee, have been somewhat set aside, and over-ruled, by the subsequent orders of the Government of India, Department of Public Works, in their Proceeding's No 148, dated 29th May of this year, passed on the Report of a Committee held in Ajmere in July 1872, these orders appear to have disposed of some of the points, we were again considering in Committee, only seven days before the abovementioned orders were passed, but it may be profitable to set out for the further, and final decision of the Government of India, the arguments, which the new Committee considered and the recommendation arrived at thereon

25 The Committee find (*vide para 13*) that a net gain of nearly $10\frac{1}{2}$ lacs, has been obtained from existing Tanks, after deducting every thing, that could by any fairness be charged against these works, which are admitted by Government (*para 18 of Proceeding, Public Works Department, 29th May 1874*), to have cost less than $6\frac{1}{2}$ lacs for initial construction, the future Income is estimated from them at $\frac{1}{4}$ of a lac

The Committee consider, under these circumstances, that Interest on the 10½ lacs which Government has gained, should be set aside to keep these Works in thorough repair.

They also consider, that as the Profit has been proved to be so remunerative on the whole, and that as the Tanks are now taken over by Government without any actual cost, and with an annual income of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lac, that sum should now be Capitalized, and a Grant equal to such capitalized amount, should be made over to this District, for further extension of Irrigational Works, *i.e.* 15 lacs, which, there is every reason to believe, could be profitably laid out

26 Whether the Government will be prepared to accept this recommendation or not, I am not sure, as probably it will look on reasons for State expenditure, from a broader point of view, than a mere question of profit in one particular Department, but our aim, and object, will have been obtained, if Government consents, to continue laying out a fair sum of money annually, on Irrigational Works in this thirsty land, and will not, as at present, consider whether each work proposed, will bring in the profit of 6 per cent, but look on them as a whole, and as a series of works, for a number of years, spread over the entire area of the District

27 The real object, we believe Government to have in view, is not a mercantile speculation on each work, but rather the political advantages, as well as the welfare, and happiness, of their Subjects, an Insurance against famine, and an inducement to the Potentates of the neighbouring States, to follow our example. If we are right in this view, I would urge most strongly, that each Work proposed to be constructed, should not, (as at present,) be considered by itself on its own merits, but be considered as part of a whole and great scheme for the complete Irrigation of this District, in some places, rock is found near the surface, or natural rocks close in, and give a convenient and cheap storage for water, in other places, these advantages do not exist, but Water is there, quite as necessary for the cultivation of the fields, and for supporting an increasing Population from the horrors and ravages of future famines, while therefore, a drop of water is allowed to leave this arid District, through its varied, and numerous drainage lines, which could possibly be turned to account, for purposes of Irrigation, we cannot consider that our work has been done, or the success of our aim, and object ensured

28 The general complaint is the paucity of Officers, I admit, and not the want of money, for the slow extension of Irrigation in this District, which I have more than once officially reported upon, and only lately there was a talk of abolishing the Irrigation Division, as if there was nothing more to be done, in the District, when works, on at least two Streams, of some magnitude,

the *Kharee*, and *Dhai Nuddees*, have not even been Inspected, or Surveyed, though for more than two years, I have been pressing the importance of these works on the Public Works Officers, hitherto without any success, I regret to say and any year, may see us with a famine on us, and we shall then be but little more prepared to meet it, than when the last famine overtook this unfortunate District. No part of India, is so liable to famine as this, and in no place is Irrigation, so much needed and innumerable spots exist, in which perhaps 200 more tanks, big and small, could be constructed, beside the anicuts and dams on the Nullahs, before we should be in a position to rest satisfied with our labors. I, therefore, take this opportunity again, of urging most strongly, the urgent necessities of the District, placed under my charge, for more Irrigation Officers, for larger grants of money, and for a broader view of considering the profits, which are derived from such works

— 29 With this Report, we have printed a very valuable Memo by Mr. Culcheth, Executive Engineer in the Irrigation Department, which shows that Officer to take a very lively interest in the necessities of the people, and the irrigation requirements of this District, and the Committee have accepted as the foundation of their Report many of the arguments advanced by that Officer, the only point that the Committee have not accepted is the necessity (*vide para. 3 of Committee's Report*) urged by the Irrigation Officers, for a separate establishment, under the Public Works to distribute the water, from the large tanks under construction, and the majority of the Committee, consider that the Superintendent of Irrigation proposed by Settlement Officer (*in paras 18—20 of his letter*) could easily combine such work, with the annual attestation of the areas irrigated by the larger tanks

30 The Committee fully agree with the necessity for the appointment of such an Official, whose local inquiries in such important Revenue matters, could be trusted, and relied upon, and who should be able to visit each of the tanks, which have been assessed on the Standard sum system, during the growth of the crops. As the list of fields irrigated, must be prepared, the Committee consider that the *Putwariee*, or *Village Accountant*, would not be sufficiently supervised, if this work was made a part of the regular duties of the Tehsildar, or Canoongoe, as it would soon come to be prepared in a perfunctory, and incomplete form, and eventually a greater loss of Revenue to Government would accrue, than by the payment of the salary of such an Officer as is here contemplated, drawing not less than Rs 150 per mensem, and travelling allowances with an Establishment of Rs 30 per mensem, (for a Mohurir, on Rs 20, and two Chupprassies on Rs 5 each,) and they therefore recommend sanction being given, to such an appointment

31. I would also propose, to utilize this Official, in repairing, and keeping in repair, all the tanks, which are now repaired by the Civil Officers, and require no professional advice, or assistance, but I would not propose to make

him Manager of the Wards' Estates, as the Settlement Officer does, in para 19 of his letter, as I think he would have ample work to do, without such employment, and which would certainly lead him away from the sphere of his more immediate work

32 It only remains for me, now to sum up the proposals here made, and to state my recommendations for the orders of Government

In the first place, I recommend, that the arrangement proposed by Mr La Touche, Settlement Officer for the levy of Water Rate, be sanctioned for the term of this Settlement, subject to such modifications, as may be found necessary by experience at the end of the present Settlement

Secondly, that an Officer to be called the Superintendent of Irrigation, with an Establishment as abovementioned, be sanctioned for this District

Thirdly, that the profits of Irrigation be reckoned, as proposed by the Committee, to include a certain portion of the Well Rate, as well as the Water Rate, levied on areas irrigated by Tanks

And fourthly, that early measures, for the more rapid extension of Irrigation, in this District (in irrespective of actual profit on each work,) be taken, so as to protect every available acre of cultivation in the future, from the ravages of the fearful famines, that have so frequently devastated this District, which is one so peculiarly situated on Highlands forming the Water-shed of India, without natural Springs of its own

33 In conclusion, I would bring to the notice of Government, the remarkable intelligence, earnest care, and great foresight, brought to bear on this subject, as well as upon all other matters connected with his work, by Mr La Touche, not only because he has materially assisted, in putting this matter clearly before the Government, but also because after much difficulty he has brought the whole subject, to what I trust may be considered a satisfactory and practical conclusion, elicited from many contrary, and opposing theories, and opinions, and I would also here wish to notice generally, the very hearty assistance, and continuous co-operation afforded to us, by the Officers, both Civil and Irrigational, forming the District Committee whose report accompanies

I have, &c,
LESLIE S SAUNDERS,
Commissioner, Ajmere

AMERE TANKS AND THEIR ASSESSMENT.

Read the following papers —

Government letter No. 377 R, dated 25th October 1872, paragraph 4 ordering Water Rate to be assessed separately

Former Committee's Report on Capital account of Tanks, 1872

Settlement Officer's No. 151 of 21st April 1874, suggesting mode of assessing Water Rate. Deputy Commissioner's No. 572, dated 16th May 1874, giving opinion on above

Superintendent of Works' No. 1260, dated 8th May asking how increased Revenue can be obtained on increased expenditure during term of Settlement, and No. 1261 dated 8th May 1874 asking how profits are to be shown on works which have no direct irrigation from them

Resolution — It seems desirable that the whole subject of Water Rate for the Amere and Morwar, 2 Districts, should be passed in review, before a Final Report is made to Government on the subject, more particularly with respect to the future extension of Irrigation which will not be likely to be easily economical, unless it is clearly demonstrated that such works are profitable to Government as doubtful they are, though it may not always be easy to show this as a matter of fact

A District Committee to consider this subject is hereby convened to meet at the Dowlat Bigh on Friday May 22nd 1874, at 11 A.M., to consider this subject. The Officers of the Public Works Department, having been directed to attend the Committee by the Chief Commissioner,

The Committee will consist of

LEON H. SAVENUS, Esq., *Commissioner, President*

MAJOR H. M. REED, *Deputy Commissioner*

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAMS, *Superintendent of Works*

W. CULCHITTA, Esq., *Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division*

J. D. L. TONCHUR, Esq., *Settlement Officer, Member and Secretary*

The above mentioned correspondence will be placed before the Committee, and they will then proceed to consider the following points

I — The general applicability of the Settlement Officer's proposed system of Water Rate to these Districts as also its extension during the term of the Settlement in the future, to new projected or repaired Irrigation Works

II.—The best means of showing profits that accrue to Government from the many useful tanks which feed wells sometimes with and sometimes without direct Irrigation

III.—The means of showing accurately the Revenue which may be calculated to accrue from Irrigation Works, either direct or indirect, and the Agency by which the Water Rate is to be calculated and brought to account

Copy to be sent to each member of Committee and correspondence mentioned as read to be circulated by Secretary before meeting to each member, and whole correspondence and Committee's Report to be furnished to Commissioner in print as soon as possible, after the meeting.

Almere
COMMISSIONERSHIP,
The 16th May, 1874 } (Signed) LESLIE S SAUNDERS,
Commissioner Almere and Miancarra

No 1496, of 1874.

Copy with paper in original forwarded to the Secretary of the Committee for circulation amongst the members of the Committee.

ABERE,
COMMISSIONERSHIP,
The 16th May, 1874. } LESLIE S SAUNDERS,
Co. u isioner, Amherst and Shrewsbury

Extract from a letter of Secretary to Government of India to Officer in Charge Commissioner of Ajmer, No. 3774 dated 26th October 1873.

Paragraph 4 At the Settlement a separate Water Rate should be assessed on the irrigated lands, being fixed (on the supposition of the existence of the full supply of water in the tanks) at a maximum which may be lowered, or altogether remitted by the Chief Commissioner according as the quantity of water, during the agricultural season of each year falls short of that maximum. Such remission should be a general abatement on all lands within the same water supply, and not more or less on particular fields, and as the rate will in the first instance be fixed with due regard to the supply, which may reasonably be expected, there need be no apprehension of a difficulty in determining one general proportionate rate of remission without the necessity of inspecting the fields of individual cultivators or proprietors.

ed or the reverse, the cost of repairs will be little or much, but the majority of the embankments have not been solidly constructed and no embankment lasts for ever All are perpetually requiring repair Periodical repairs are absolutely necessary to keep up the Water Revenue to its present standard, and the Irrigation Department can claim no increased Revenue for mere repairs, no more than a house-owner could lay claim to an increased rent on the ground that he had stopped a leak in his roof The maximum and minimum system will be worked for those villages in which it has been adapted , in those villages for those tanks it has not been adopted there will be no increase in Revenue owing to repairs during the currency of the Settlement

5 When a tank is repaired and its capacity is at the same time increased, it may be difficult to show how much of the expenditure is due to necessary repairs, and how much should be debited to extension The two things, however, are distinct, and should be separately shown by the Irrigation Department Where a tank assessed under the maximum and minimum rule is extended the Irrigation Department, can claim an increased Revenue, the water rate over the land which is brought under irrigation. To take the instance of Dubrela tank, where a work of extension is in progress, the Executive Engineer calculates that he will be able to give water to 415 acres over and above the area now irrigated, the Settlement Officer has assumed 250 acres, as the amount which the tank can irrigate in its present state, and has assessed the Water Revenue at Rs 1,094 by a rate of Rs 4-6-0 per acre The maximum rate is Rs 5, the minimum 3-12-0 per irrigated acre If 400 acres more be irrigated the Water Revenue at the minimum rate of Rs 3-12-0 will be Rs 2,138 of which Rs 1,344 will be due to the extension At next Settlement, other things being equal if the present system be adopted, the average area irrigated will be assessed at the mean Rs 4-6-0, and the Revenue due to the extension will be enhanced

6 If it be proposed to increase the capacity of a tank other than those where the maximum and minimum system obtains, it will be necessary to enter into a separate agreement before the work is commenced The features of the agreement should be the same as those in cases where a new tank is constructed, but when the extension will not wholly alter the character of the tank, it will be sufficient to take the sum assessed on the tank, but now included in the Revenue of each holding as the normal Revenue, and provide for reduction and enhancement by the operation of the maximum and minimum rule.

7 A re-construction of a tank may or may not be an extension It may become necessary to re-construct it in order to keep up the Revenue, but a re-construction as a general rule will be an extension, and will be provided for by the above rules.

8 In this District situated, as it is on the water-shed of the continent there are no permanent springs in any of the wells. All wells derive their supply either by percolation from tanks or by percolation from a sandy nullah which absorbs the rain-fall. In Mhairwaira where the beds of the water-channels are rocky, except in a few cases, and where from the slope of the country rain-fall if unimpeded rapidly flows off into Meywar and Marwar, the chief supply in the wells is due to tanks. In Ajmere which is more level and where the water-channels have sandy beds, the chief supply is due to nullahs. Beyond a short distance on each side of a nullah irrigation ceases, and where there is no influence from tanks or nullahs there are no wells. Taking the whole District, we are of opinion that the supply in half the wells is due principally to the existing tanks. Colonel Dixon, was of opinion, that the tanks had raised the water level all through the District and his successor Major Lloyd held the same view. The influence of a tank is not confined to the land immediately below its dam. It is well known that the fertility of the whole of the Ajmere Valley for 10 miles from the Ana Sagar depends almost entirely on that lake, while the direct irrigation from the lake is little or none. It is also notorious that the Kanki and lake in Meywar fillst the wells in Godwar on the other side of the Aravalli range. The fertility of many of the low lying bottoms in the Pushkar Circles depends on the filtration of water from the Pushkar lakes through the sand hills. It may be impossible to gauge exactly the sum due to the tanks on this account, but it is certainly not less than Rs 20,609, the amount calculated in para 17 of Mr Culcheth's note. The average assessment on well-land being Rs 3-12-6, we strike off Re 1-4-6 for soil and manure. This leaves Rs 2-8 per acre as due to the water. Half of this rate on half the chahar area, we consider Water Revenue due to the tanks.

9 Where new tanks are constructed, it may not be possible to show at once the benefit they confer on the well-supply. Wells are not dug immediately in the places to which the influence of the tank reaches, but in an old wok like Amner, which has been re constructed for the benefit of the wells below dam, this benefit may be considered equal to half the Water Revenue found, as above by deducting a fair rate for soil and manure from the well-land assessment.

10 At the present assessment the amount of Water Revenue which has been separately assessed in accordance with the orders of the Government of India is Rs 55,432. This sum represents the direct Revenue derived from the Tanks. It may not be collected every year, but if one tank pays less than the assessed sum another will pay more, and a provision has been made in the Settlement engagements, that when my Revenue is remitted from the Talabai area, the land cultivated in the bed will pay Revenue. This sum therefore may be considered fairly constant, and adding the amount due to in-

direct benefit to wells, we consider the probable receipts from the tanks may fully be stated at Rs 76,041 yearly

11 To consider the amount of the Talao cess, as the sum to be credited to the Revenue side of the Budget of the Irrigation Department, is to ignore altogether the origin and character of this cess, and this cess will altogether cease to be collected from next Khureef when the new Assessments come into force. In order to provide a fund for tank repairs, Colonel Dixon obtained sanction to appropriate from the Government Revenue an amount equal to 1 per cent of the money expended in each village on tanks. This amount was Rs 11,000 a year, and Colonel Dixon considered, that the tanks could be kept in repair for this sum, and that as repairs are a continuous demand, it was easier to provide for a regular income than to obtain sanction every year for the amount required. Instead of considering this sum, therefore, as the amount of Tank Revenue it should more properly be considered a deduction from that Revenue, i.e., in order to get say Rs 76,041 yearly, Government must spend a certain amount in repairs. The only question is Is Rs 11,000 a sufficient sum to keep the tanks in repair?

12 We are certainly of opinion that it is not. In para. 8 of the Report of the Committee of 1872, there is a statement showing the annual expenditure on repairs for 20 years. But a small sum was spent on new works, and this was chiefly in the years 1847-1848, 1848-1849. It is notorious that this expenditure supplemented though it was by contributions from the villages did not suffice to keep the tanks in repair and that numbers of them now require repair. Making allowance for the fact, that the cost of work has nearly doubled since Colonel Dixon's time, whose rate for masonry was Re 1 per cubic yard, we think that Government should be prepared to spend Rs 30,000 a year exclusive of establishment upon repairs alone.

13 That Government have not lost by the tanks, we consider is conclusively shown in Mr Culcheth's note. In the Report of the Committee of 1872, para 14, the annual share of the Revenue due to tanks is estimated at Rs 93,672. Thus, we consider if anything an under-estimate. It takes no account of the benefit to the wells. The Revenue under Colonel Dixon's Settlement is about Rs 75,000 more than at the present Settlement, and pretty regularly collected until the famine. The reductions which have now been made have been chiefly on Talabee land. With this estimate, however, Mr Culcheth, has shown (Appendix B of his note), that up to the end of 1873-1874 Government has a net gain of Rs 10,41,063 from the tanks, and we have already shown that after the new Settlement has commenced working, the annual Revenue due to the existing tanks may fairly be taken to be Rs 76,041.

15 The tanks then are not a losing investment. The Province can fairly claim interest on 10 lacs or Rs 50,000 a year for repairs extensions and establishment. Since the Irrigation Division was formed in A. D 1869, new works have cost $2\frac{1}{2}$ lacs, but the capital represented by the annual income of Rs 76,000 is 15 lacs, and this amount at least should be at the disposal of the Province for new works.

16 Financially the tanks pay as an insurance against famines. But for them there would be a scarcity every third year or so as in olden times, probably every seventh year a famine. Government has taken on itself the responsibility of providing, that no one of its subjects shall in a year of scarcity or famine be allowed to perish by starvation, and money spent on tanks diminishes or renders unnecessary the extraordinary expenditure which must be periodically incurred in keeping a portion of the population alive.

17 Apart from all balance sheets, the political advantages of the tanks and their effect upon the happiness and welfare of the people must be allowed to be of considerable weight. The tanks have reclaimed Maiwarra, from being a wild jungle through which no man could pass with safety. But for the tanks the greater part of the population of the District would be a migratory one cultivating in years of good rains and emigrating to Oodeypoor and Malwa in years of scarcity. Situated as Ajmere is in the heart of Native States, the necessity of making the District a model of administration to the Rajput Chiefs, was early recognized by the Government of India, and by the Court of Directors, and though our efforts to this end may not have been uniformly successful, still there is no doubt among all who know the District, that the best and most obvious way to ensure prosperity and render the people happy and well to do, is to retain within the district as much as possible of the precarious rain-fall by the construction of new and the improvement of existing embankments.

18 To sum up, we believe, that the system of Water Revenue Assessment proposed by the Settlement Officer, is the most practicable which can be devised both for new tanks and for extensions of existing tanks. A majority of the Committee is opposed to the formation of a separate establishment under the Department of Public Works, for the distribution of water and collection of the Revenue of any tanks. Such distribution and collection, we consider can be best effected through the Deputy Commissioner. The tanks had paid for themselves before Colonel Dixon's Settlement, and during the currency of last Settlement, there has been a net gain of over 10 lacs due to the existence of the tanks. For the future, the annual profits of the tanks may be assumed to be Rs 75,000, and in this is not included the value of the tanks, as an insurance against famine which must be considered a large annual

Ajmere Tanks and their Assessment.

sum Apart from the financial aspect of the question, the value of the tanks in their effect upon the happiness and welfare of the people is incalculable

(Signed) **LESLIE S. SAUNDERS,**
Commissioner and President

 ,, **H. M. REFTON, Major,**
Deputy Commissioner

 ,, **J. WILLIAMS, Lieut-Col.,**
Supdt of Works.

 ,, **W. W. CULCHETH,**
Executive Engineer.

 ,, **J. D. LA TORCH,**
Settlement Officer
and Secretary.

Memo on the revenue derivable from tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwa, ra

BEAWUR, 20th May, 1871

It is necessary to prove to Government, that the tanks in this district pay, or funds are not likely to be allotted for new works. This too must be done by figures showing clear advantage. At present the Irrigation Budget for 1874-75, (corrected as per Government orders) shows a probable net deficit to the end of the year of Rs 72,155, (See Appendix A)

(2) The revenue shown is that from the Talao cess and the miscellaneous receipts only. In preparing the budget for 1873-74, the amount stated by the Committee (of 1872) on Capital Account, as the annual income directly due to the tanks, is — Rs 90,672, (a) was shown as estimated revenue, giving a surplus (net) of Rs 8,756 to the end of the year. This was struck out by Government, with the remark that the amount shown was part of the land revenue. In consequence of this, the balance for the past year is shewn as a "probable net deficit" of Rs 71,826, which after deducting "actual net surplus to end of 1872-73, Rs 16,671" leaves a deficit of Rs 55,155 for that year instead of the surplus estimated in the previous budget.

(3) This mode of calculation would show that the tanks are not worth keeping up, which is absurd when it is considered, that very little of the land revenue would be forthcoming, but for the tanks all over the district. I propose therefore to re-examine the matter with the help of the statements given in the Report of the Committee of 1872 for want of better information, which I have not been able to get.

(4) It appears that the tanks have cost as follows —

Up to 1846-47 (a)	Rs 6,17,563
During 1847-48 and	
1848-49 (b)	Rs 1,13,959
Total	Rs 7,19,522

(a) Report of Committee (1872) para VI

(b) Report of Committee (1872) para VIII

(c) Report of Committee (1872)
para VI

It was also shown (c) that a clear profit of 150 per cent was made up to 1816-17, but as no distinct accounts of repairs and constructions appear to have been kept, it is better to take no further notice of that, while on the other hand all charge for interest on the outlay before that time will be omitted.

(c) Report of Committee (1872)
para XIV

(5) The revenue directly derived from the tanks during the last Settlement was estimated (a) to be Rs. 90,672, which the Settlement Officer considers to be as nearly correct as it is possible now to ascertain it. This then would give a revenue of Rs. 15,13,110 during the 20 years ending with 31st December 1868 (when the Irrigation Division was formed). From this must be deducted the remissions, cost of revenue, and the cost of new tanks with interest on outlay during that time and we arrive at the following result, viz. that a net revenue of Rs. 12,00,046 (b) was derived from the tank during that period.

(c) See Appendix B-(1)

(a) See Appendix B-(2)

(6) Continuing the account down to the end of 1873-74, we have to deal with a time of famine when large remissions of revenue had to be made. To simplify the account, all direct revenue has been omitted for the five years as well as the remissions. The cost of repairs and of new tanks with interest being deducted leaves a balance of Rs. 10,41,010 (a) which should now appear as available for irrigation works. That is, there is really a surplus of Rs 10,41,010 instead of a deficit of Rs 72,155 as shown in the account before Government (See Appendix A)

(7) In the foregoing calculation the Talao cess and miscellaneous receipts have been omitted in consequence of the full direct revenue having been credited to the account

(8) So much for the past. It is now necessary to consider the future prospects of the tanks, with reference to the three questions laid before the

Committee convened for the 22nd instant

(9) Now, although it is by all acknowledged that but for the tanks very little of the revenue could be collected yet in the new Settlement, only a little in excess of one-fifth of the total revenue is shown as due to irrigation. This may be correct from a Settlement point of view, but is misleading when it becomes a question of the advantages of extending the tank system or of confining all expenditure to simply repairing existing tanks

(10) The Rs 55,432 entered in the Settlement, as water revenue is mainly if not wholly derivable from talabees land. Abee has been generally omitted, and no credit has been given for the irrigation of land which is under the influence of a well and yet is irrigated from a tank. No information is at present procurable as to the area of land so situated

(11) In Colonel Dixon's time, I believe, well land was not allowed to be irrigated from a tank, and such a rule should be re-enacted, if the tanks are to get no credit for such irrigation while their extension is restricted. Water so saved could be used elsewhere, or, if there be no baranee land, below, its remaining in the tank (unless a small one) would be advantageous. The quantity of water now used per acre of land irrigated is very great and ought to be reduced as much as possible

(12) Another case is, that of rup puts which are acknowledged to be most useful, keeping up the supply of water in wells for which, however, no credit is given to the Irrigation Department. It must be confessed that, it is difficult to fix a money value on such an indirect advantage

(13) The uncertainty attending the question will be apparent from Appendix C, where the 5th 6th and 7th Columns show the requisite return (to pay Rs 5 per cent) on the outlay, the loss of revenue reported by Assistant Commissioner, and the water

revenue fixed by the Settlement Officer, which it will be seen is a small fraction only of the reported loss.

(14) Doubtless this arises from a large portion of the loss being the land revenue from the ground lying fallow or not yielding good crops. The effect on the wells is seen in Column 8 and 9 (Appendix C) I have not been able to get information in any other instances, but these are sufficient to show how greatly these works affect the revenue, though no direct profit, or but very little can be credited on their account.

(15) When the in-direct advantages of tanks, and of rupputs in particular, are so decided, a mere matter of account ought not to stand in the way of their extension. A rough proportion of the whole revenue would be far better than allowing them to appear as unremunerative works.

(16) I am of opinion that one half the Chahee rate on half the area would not be too much to credit to the tanks in addition to the water revenue, the tanks as a whole, are on all hands acknowledged to be remunerative, but the accounts at present show them not so, when this anomaly is removed, funds cannot be refused for new works on the ground that those existing have not been shown to pay, while it exists there is likely to be difficulty, in getting more funds.

(17) The average rate of well land in the Ajmere district is Rs 3-12-6, from which if the barren and manured rates &c, which amount to about Rs 1-4-6 be deducted, it will leave Rs 2-8-0 due to the water. The area of Chahee in the whole district is 32,975 acres on half of which half the above rate would give

$$\frac{32,975 \times 21}{2 \times 2} = 20,609$$
 rupees, as the additional revenue to be credited to the tanks. This will give a total Rs 55,432 + 20,609 = Rs 76,041.

(18) With regard to the revenues to be credited to those works for each of which a separate revenue account is kept, it does not appear possible to show a fair direct return from such as the Amnere dam, which benefits

the land in an indirect way, and can therefore be best shown collectively with the other works in the Pur-gunnah Extensions of old work like Makerwaliee, ought, on the other hand, to show the whole revenue from the work and not merely the increased revenue

(19) For the extension of existing works during the term of the new Settlement, it will perhaps be necessary to arrange before hand with the villagers for the required increased revenue, but in the case of new works this will not be so essential, as the water can be withheld unless the extra rate for it be paid

(20) A separate establishment is necessary to look after and assess the water revenue, otherwise it does not seem possible to keep a correct account of the same, particularly in the case of the large works now under construction. To ensure their success also, it will be necessary to exercise some control over the distribution of the water especially with a view of preventing waste

(21) The large quantity of water now used with, but such poor results is principally owing to waste. It will not be possible perhaps to do much in this matter with existing tanks except in the case of the larger ones, where the waste is probably greatest. The beds of these are unassessed, so that there is no necessity for running the water off as hitherto, though I doubt whether it will not continue to be done, if some steps be not taken to prevent it. Allowing the water to run away to the low waste land, coupled with the excessive quantity thrown on to the fields, tends to deteriorate the soil by assisting the formation of rch, which has caused so much of the soil to become barren

(22) It is a maxim of the present day, that drainage and irrigation must go together. Though perhaps but little in the way of drainage can be carried out in connection with existing tanks, yet much might be done to prevent the accumulation of water on low lands

Ajmere Tanks and their Assessment

Memo by Deputy Commissioner, Ajmere

I object to the general principle, that if wells exist, or are hereafter constructed in the rear of Talao, a portion of the Land Revenue paid on the land irrigated by such wells should be credited to *Tank Revenue*.

1st.—Because it is very difficult if not impossible, to calculate the exact amount of advantage due to the Tank.

2d.—Because it would be contrary to the intention of Government, which is to charge a water rate only on those lands which directly obtain water from the Tank (which are usually called Talabees).

3rd.—It is a novel system, which I do not think has ever been adopted in any other District, in which Tank irrigation is used.

4th.—Under the orders of Government any person who with his own or borrowed money makes a new well during the currency of the Settlement, will not be charged any increase of revenue till 10 years after the current Settlement expires.

A man who digs a well immediately in rear of a Dam thus pays no extra Land Revenue or water rate for say 20 years but a man who has an old well situated say 1 mile distant from the rear of the dam, thus pays a proportion of his Revenue to the Tank revenues, though the well may hitherto have been filled by percolation from a nullah, but now that a Tank is made the water in the well is used thereby, and therefore the amount due to land Revenue is reduced in order to credit the Tank Revenue, and show that the Tank is a remunerative rate.

5th.—The proposal to take 1/2 the well irrigated area is due to tanks can only be a guess and it is therefore quite optional what amount of Revenue is credited to the account of Tanks.

6th. There may be special instances where as at Ajmere the Tank supplies water to wells only, and then a water rate on such wells and lands would be allowable, but these are special cases and do not affect the General Principle.

H M REPTON, Major,
Deputy Commissioner, Ajmere and Bhairwara

Appendix A.

Extract from Budget estimate of the Irrigation Department, Rajpoolana, for 1874-75

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

*Tanks in Ajmere
and Mhairicarra
Rs*

Probable receipts during 1874-75 as per part VII	..	11,200
Probable revenue expenditure during 1874-75 as per part II	..	12,000

Balance deficit	..	800
Probable net deficit for 1873-74	..	71,826

Total	..	72,626
Actual net surplus to end of 1872-73	..	16,671

Total probable deficit to end of 1874-75	..	55,955

*The same corrected in accordance with Government orders on the Budget Estimate
for 1874-75*

	Rs
Probable receipts during the year	11,000
Probable revenue expenditure during the year	28,000

Balance deficit	17,000
Probable net deficit for 1873-74	71,826

Actual net surplus to end of 1872-73	16,671

Total probable deficit to end of 1874-75	72,155

W. W. CULCHETH, C. E.

*Executive Engineer,
Ajmere Irrigation Division*

Appendix B.

Statement of the Irrigation Division
for the period during the 25 years, from 1849-50
to 1874-75 inclusive

I.—*Revenue formation of the Irrigation Division*

Grass revenue during the 25 years from 1849-50 to 1874-75 inclusive (Rs. 100,000/- per acre) Rs.
18,13,410

Interest—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	9,96,545		
Cost of Depots	2,31,676	5,71,201	12,12,279
Cost of new tanks created		22,129	
Interest on outlet C 5 per cent per annum for 25 years (Rs. 100,000/- per acre)	11,064	53,193	
	—	—	
Net Revenue	12,09,046		

(1)

II.—*Revenue formation of the Irrigation Division*

Interest on former C 5 (average of the 20 years)
Interest on new tanks Rs.
12,09,046

Grass revenue created (owing to the remit 1905 on
account of the famine)

Interest—

Cost of new tanks (exclusive of establishment)	1,40,986
Interest on outlet (Rs. 22,129) on new tanks during the former period of 5 per cent per annum for 5 years	5,532
	1,46,518
	—
	10,62,575

(2)

Cost of new tanks (paid for out of revenue)	19,118
Interest on outlet @ 5 per cent per annum for 21 years (1 of the period)	2,400
	21,518
	—
	10,41,060

W. W. CULCHETH, C. E.,

*Executive Engineer,
Ajmer Irrigation Division*

Aymere Tanks and their Assessment.

Appendix C.

Details relating to whole revenue				Cost of repairing or reconstructing the dam	Return required to pay 5 per cent	Loss and to have been sustained by breach	Water revenue by the Settlement	No. of wells in use	When the breach was repaired	Remarks by Assistant Commissioner
Demand	Recovery	Collection	Retention							
<i>Aymere dam</i>										
4 years (1860-72)	3,680	1,900	1,780	Actual 1,780	12,962	913	425	25	11	47 193 out of 379 heegnas of well and fallow
Average	920	475	445							
During 1873	470		470							
<i>Dikla Danta, 2nd repair</i>										
4 years (1860-72)	910	632	258	Actual 258	65	382	49	265	50	1 The non repair of the tank represents the loss of all land revenue
Average	235	170	65							
During 1873	42		42							
<i>Noondre Medharanad repair</i>										
4 years (1860-72)	2,320	1,580	731	Estimated 731	163	334	17	Was not reported on	Nil.	*** No Report.
Average	680	397								
During 1873	320		320							

W W CULCHETH, C E,
Executive Engineer;
Aymeric Irrigation Division.

Ajmere Tanks and their Assessment

At a Meeting held at the Officiating Commissioner's Office, Ajmere, on Saturday, 3rd August 1872, in compliance with Secretary to Agent, Governor General, Public Works Department, Rajpootana, — No 2074S, dated 8th July 1872

PRESENT

Captain H M REPTON
Major J M WILLIAMS
Captain C SHUTTLEWORTH,
J D LA TOUCH, Esq, C S

Read the following papers —
Rajpootana Irrigation Budget
Orders, 1872-73 and Secretary to
Agent, Governor General No 879 S
of 23rd March 1872

Deputy Commissioner's No 2220
of 6th May 1872

Secretary to Agent Governor Ge-
neral, Public Works Department,
Rajpootana No 1090 S of 9th
April 1872

Government of India, Public
Works Department No 149 A I of
9th May 1872

Secretary to Agent, Governor Ge-
neral Public Works Department, Raj-
pootana, No 1531 S of 16th idem.

Executive Engineer Irrigation
Division, No 1149 of 30th May 1872

Secretary to Agent, Governor Gene-
ral, Public Works Department, Raj-
pootana, No 1279 S of 29th April
1872

Government of India Public Works
Department, No 156 A I dated 15th
May 1872

Superintending Engineer, Public
Works Department, Rajpootana, No
1872 R dated 17th June 1872

Executive Engineer Irrigation Di-
vision No 1330 of 24th idem

Superintending Engineer Public
Works Department, Rajpootana, No
2010 R of 1st July 1872

Memorandum by Ditto dated 12th
June 1872

Commissioner's No 1732 of 8th
July 1872

Secretary to Agent, Governor Gene-
ral, Public Works Department, No
2074 S of 8th July 1872

Ajmere Tanks and their Assessment.

Do do do No 2138 S of 15th Idem,
Do do do No 2236 of 25th idem

Controller, Public Works Department,
Rajpootana Circle, No 1529
dated 24th idem

List I, II, III, of Talao in Ajmere
Beawari, and Lodgur, Sub-Collectorates,
shewing their common appellation
and distance from nearest vil-
lage, and present condition, with
notes of probable cost of repairs
dated 29th September 1871

Dixon's Mhairwarra

Circular No 80, Government of
India, Public Works Department
Account Irrigation, dated 29th Decem-
ber 1871

Printed Settlement Report of
Ajmere and Mhairwarra of 1850

Commissioner's memo on Jalei
Project, enclosure to his No 1089 of
17th October 1871

OBSERVATION

I — The Government of India re-
quire a Capital Account of all the
Talaos in Ajmere and Mhairwarra
shewing original cost, and subsequent
expenditure in repairs. The Secre-
tary to Agent, Governor General
Rajpootana, Public Works Depart-
ment, having pointed out in his
No 1090 S of 9th April 1872, the
impossibility of any approach to an
accurate valuation of tanks, construct-
ed and, from time to time, extended
and repaired, as they run over a great
period of years, the Government of
India, Public Works Department, in
No 149 A J of 9th May 1872, in
paras 2 and 3, have ruled that for all
new works, under construction, or
hereafter sanctioned, the system of
account, laid down by the Govern-
ment of India, for Irrigation Works,
must be strictly adhered to. But for
the old sets of works, long since com-
pleted, if it is impossible to get any

accurate valuation of their cost of construction, or an accurate account of the Revenue derived from them, there is no objection on the difficulties being fully explained in each case, to allow the expenditure incurred thereon, being charged to the Head Agricultural Works, for which no Capital or Revenue Account is kept, In para 4, it is desired that the outlay on, and return from, as many of the series of tanks as possible, may be brought to account, under the Head of Capital and Revenue, and in para 6, that though the larger works are to be dealt with separately, there is no objection of treating any convenient congeries of small tanks, or of restoration as one work, so as to simplify the records of accounts,

II — The List of tanks, submitted by Deputy Commissioner, in September, 1871, shows in the Ajmere Sub-Collectorate, there are 122 tanks
Beawur Do 233
Todgurh Do 106

Total 461 tanks

That none of them come under Class A, of the Budget, that it is for the Committee to ascertain what portion thereof should come under Class B C and D respectively

III — The Committee observe in the 12 and 13 paras of the enclosure to Circular 80 of 1871 Public Work Department, Account Irrigation Division —

Capital comprises all original projects and extensions, which may be authorized to be charged to this Head

That Revenue will include all repairs, all renewals, and extensions, costing not more than Rs 5,000 each and for separate projects, and any others in excess of Rs 5,000 which may not be sanctioned against Capital

IV — At page 137 of Dixon's Mhair warra, it is stated —

Ajmere Tanks and their Assessment

STATEMENT showing the total Revenue of Ajmere, Melegar and Marwar, Marwar, Melegar and Ajmere, for the years 1835-36 to 1845-46 and the increase in 11 years beyond the Jumma of 1835-36.

Revenue	1835-36			1836-37			1837-38			1838-39			1839-40			1840-41			1841-42			1842-43			1843-44			1844-45			1845-46			Increase in LL Years beyond the Jumma of 1835-36					
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P						
Ajmere	35,205	13	24	37,987	15	32	51,739	3	61	63,570	0	92	70,005	3	114	78,478	2	9	789,424	14	63	875,619	13	12	91,187	4	111	76,610	15	5	82,012,6	0	1	1,01,016,0	0	1	1,10,891,8	3	
Melegar	51,398	18	74	66,126	10	31	66,984	10	10	72,080	11	32	64,893	0	9	69,149	7	31	63,123	11	83	38,835	15	21	79,430	11	114	81,016	1	2	94,639	8	11	1,00,136	14	2	2,00,396	2	114
Farmar	7,313	4	74	10,024	2	11	11,931	12	117	11,779	0	23	11,716	5	7	13,261	12	11	11,939	0	0	8,087	11	3	6,980	1	111	7,781	12	34	7,223	1	8	9,016	15	2	29,132	10	34
Total	96,805	15	62	1,24,138	11	0	1,30,206	0	41	1,47,130	2	4	1,46,611	2	32	1,60,890	6	101	1,51,086	7	3	1,01,172	11	63	1,77,504	6	10	1,46,105	0	103	1,84,200	0	71	2,10,219	14	2	6,41,331,6	62	

Ajmere Tanks and their Assessment

STATEMENT of sums expended in Mhatrana and the sanction of Government, for Tank Investments, from 1835-36 to 1840-41

Year	1835-36	1836-37	1837-38	1838-39	1839-40	1840-41	1841-42	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	1845-46	1846-47	Total	Increase of Revenue in 11 years beyond the amount of 1835-36.																							
1. Ajmer	9,930	0	10,119	142	11,158	0	2	6,137	12	0	7,739	1	0	8,712	0	10,177	13	7,51,315	0	0	3,751,171	10,21,567	15,111	21,217	7	0	1,65,857	7	111	4,10,884	5	31					
2. Mewar	0	0	4,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	7,500	0	0	6,000	8	0	7,562	8	0	60,50	0	0	12,680	0	0	67,765	0	0	2,00,366	2	114		
3. Marwar	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	18,00	0	0	1,200	0	0	5,00	0	0	4,700	0	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,00	0	0	2,00,000	0	0	17,500	0	0	20,930	32
Total	1,093	0	13,110	141	13,158	0	210,78	12	0	12,913	4	0	12,312	6	111	31,177	13	7,29,877	8	0	31,314	5	0	13,317	11	0	17,027	7	0	2,11,112	7	111	6,11,291	5	61		

The above statements show that during the above last eleven years, the sums expended on works of irrigation, amount to Rs 2,41,112-7-11 $\frac{3}{4}$ while during that period the excess of revenue beyond the jumma of the first year 1835-36, was Rs 6,41,234-5-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ After reimbursing ourselves for the outlay on public works there was a surplus gain of Rs 4,00,121-13 6 $\frac{3}{4}$

This, the Committee observes, was a return on the outlay of nearly 300 per cent, up to date 1846-47, for irrigation works in Mhanwara, that is, to say in the Sub Collectorate of Beawur and Todgarh.

V—At page 205 of the same work, it is shewn that

REVENUE OF AJMERE

				Revenue in 1846-47				Revenue in 1846-47 beyond the jumma of 1835-36							
Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P				
3,070,59	0	14	3,77,61	0	14	3,78,00	2	281,90	2	4,05,31	1	6	3,17,77	3	0

THE SUMS EXPENDED ON THE TANK EMBANKMENTS

				1845-46				1846-47											
1841-42	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	1845-46	1846-47	1847-48	1848-49	1845-46	1846-47	1847-48	1848-49								
68,601	0	53	38,173	1	593	44,801	4,01	65,598	11	5	66,217	13	6	62,703	11	11	3,76,450	14	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

With an expenditure of Rs 376,450-14-11 $\frac{3}{4}$, the increase of revenue in 4 years, up to 1846-47,

Ajmere Tanks and their Assessment

was Rs 3,17,771-3-0½ or nearly 100 per cent, on the outlay being at the same rate of interest for the 4 years, as in Mhairwaria for 11 years.

VI.—Adding the above sums together, we have then for these works, a total expenditure of Rs 6,17,563-6-11 a total increase of revenue of Rs 9,59,005-87 giving a clear profit of over Rs 150 per cent, of the total expenditure to 1846-47

VII.—These statements shew that these works in 1847-48 had paid their expenses in 4 and 11 years, respectively with a large surplus profit

VIII.—From the treasury accounts from 1847-48, to 3rd December 1868, it appears that Rs 3,88,743-5-6* was expended from the Talao Fund, in repairs, constructions and renewals as detailed for each year

Statement of annual expenditure on account of Repairs of Talao &c, from the year 1847-48 to 31st December 1868

No	Year	DISTRICT			Total.	REMARKS
		Ajmere	Mhairwaria			
1	1847-48	67,093	6	2	18,817	2 1 35,910 8 11
2	1848-49	34,183	0	2	11,563	0 4 40,048 0 2
3	1849 50	262	5	1	0	0 1 262 5 1
4	1850 51	786	14	8	7,950	2 6 8,737 0 8
5	1851 52	12,373	11	10	12,030	7 0 24,403 2 10
6	1852 53	5,885	3	3	6,391	13 5 11,777 0 8
7	1853 54	8,218	1	0	4,067	7 11 12,285 8 11
8	1854 55	5,936	0	3	3,948	15 1 9,905 15 4
9	1855 56	5,417	12	11	4,105	15 0 9,523 11 11
10	1856 57	5,253	0	7	5,671	0 5 10,924 1 0
11	1857 58	5,706	11	7	3,237	5 1 8,944 0 8
12	1858 59	8,821	6	11	2,285	10 2 11,110 1 1
13	1859 60	6,476	0	9	4,016	14 7 10,494 15 4
14	1860 61	6,781	3	11	11,225	0 5 18,009 4 4
15	1861 62	4,162	13	3	8,455	13 4 12,618 10 7
16	1862 63	5,927	15	8	3,175	12 8 9,403 12 4
17	1863 64	12,901	15	5	2,922	0 4 15,891 15 9
18	1864 65	11,873	6	2	943	6 0 12,516 12 2
19	1865 66	12,589	2	0	3,708	1 0 16,296 3 0
20	1866 67 till 31st Dec. 1868	13,113	3	4	18,147	2 5 31,265 5 9

* List Expenditure of New Talaos

No	Name of Purgunnah	Name of Mowzah	Amount	REMAINS
1	Beawur	Samspoora	3,435	6 0
2	Do.	Kutantkheda	820	10 10
3	Do	Bara Bhaos	2,266	0 11
4	Do	Sotawa	5,252	10 6
5	Do	Kharakhera	1,349	9 1
6	Do	Chilawurha	617	12 0
7	Do	Bara Kulan	3,678	7 11
8	Do	Pattehgurh	136	5 5
9	Todgurh	Burar	930	10 3
10	Ajmere	Kamilan	310	7 11
		TOTAL	22,128	15 3

† Profit to 1866-7, as before
and 1868 6 1, 22 year

9,59,348
35,01,607

Total revenue due to Talaos
Deduct cost of repairs during 22
years

41,60,612
2,66,614

Total profit
Original cost up to 1866-7
Cost of new works 1868-69

10,93,998
6,17,563
2,129

600 per cent

6,39,692
600

Deduct remission of revenue in 22
years

99,79,152
3,30,515

Balance profit,

35,01,607

And in addition, Rs 22,128-13 3 *
was expenditure in the years detailed
for construction of new works

IX—Taking the proportion of in-
creased revenue, as shown by Colonel
Dixon, for Mhanwarra and Ajmere,
at the rate of Rs 30 per cent, for the
11 years we get for the 22 years,
from 1847-48 to 1868-69, Rs 600 per
cent of profit on outlay, less the ex-
penditure incurred on repairs during
that period of Rs 3,66,614-8 6 ; from
this must be deducted remissions of
revenue during the same period, to the
extent of Rs 3,30,515-6 1 †

This leaves the net profit at Rs
40,93,998, omitting annas and pies

X—As it is thus shewn, these tanks
have paid for their construction, re-
pairs, and extension, over and over
again, and also bearing in mind that
these were made, under very different
conditions, from the Department Public
Works Constructions since the
villagers themselves supplied a large
proportion of the capital invested, in
that they furnished either unpaid labor
or labor below the market rate the
Committee are of opinion, the only
expenditure that should now be debited
against them, is the expenditure
incurred upon them, since 1st January
1869 the date of formation of the
Irrigation Division and that they should
therefore, with the exception of those
hereafter detailed under class B
which have cost Rs 5,000 and upward,
be classed under C

And the Committee are further of
opinion that for convenience of account
these Talaos should be placed in con-
geries according to Purgunnah, in
which they are situated, viz

Ajmere those of Ajmere Kekre, Pohkri, Rajgurh, Ramsu, and in Mhanwarra, those of Beawur, Chang Jhak, Kotkana, Sarioth, with Todgurh, Bulan and Dewur. The accompanying Lists I II and III shew the names, localities and distributions, as above proposed

XI—The accompanying Statement
of accounts current shew the

renewals, extensions, and repairs, executed since, 1st January 1869, by the Irrigation Department and expenditure incurred thereon which form the debit side of the Pungunnah Revenue Account, to the credit side of which has been brought the revenue for that period. This can only be hypothetical since the Land Revenue and Revenue from Irrigation has hitherto not been kept separate. The only separate Water Rate taken being as stated in page 52, of Settlement Report, 1 Rupee, 12 Annas, and 4 annas, per beegah from Bhoomials and Jagheerdars, per season, for the benefit of irrigation. It appears somewhat arbitrary to accept this as the Water Rate, but until the Government of India decide what proportion of the gross produce on tank-irrigated Lands, is to be credited to land revenue, it is impossible to tell what portion of the maximum which they can pay, may be taken as Water Rate. The Committee quite agree with the opinion, that has been expressed on this subject, by Mr. La Touche, the Settlement Officer as follows —

“Colonel Dixon's recorded Talabi rate on the whole of Ajmere, was Rs 5 per acre. In Mhauwaria, it was much about the same, for Ajmere—Mhauwaria is much larger than either of the other two divisions (vide pp 72 and 169 of the Report.) Now, without going into statistics of gross produce it is I think, proved by experience, that there is hardly a village in Mhauwaria in which the people can pay the present revenue for a series of years. It matters not to them, whether they pay Rs 5 to Government as Land Revenue, or pay a proportion of Rs 5 to Government as Land Revenue, and the remainder as Water Revenue. The maximum exactable per acre, is not I believe, more than Rs 5. On Abee land the revenue at present paid must be reduced if it is determined to prevent waste from the large tanks.

" 4 Let us assume, however, that " Rs 5 can be paid for Land Revenue, " and Water Revenue, united, for a " term of average years. Bad years " must be provided for by remissions. " The question then is how much of " the Rs 5 should be credited to Land " Revenue, and how much to Water " Revenue?

" 5 Mr Saunders in the 12th para " of his Memo on Jalea Tank sets out " with the postulate that the Land " Revenue should be $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the gross " produce, and in his 17th paragraph, " estimates this share in the case of " wheat, at Rs 3-14-3 per acre—sup- " pose that further experiments show " that $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the average gross produce " of all crops, irrigated by tanks, " comes to Rs 3-8 an acre—Govern- " ment then can as a maximum, take " Rs 1-8 per acre as the price of its " water by right of its expenditure of " capital, and as its seigniorage

" 6 If the state takes $\frac{1}{6}$ th as Land " Revenue, it follows that it would " not pay a private Capitalist or Com- " pany to construct tanks, for he " would only get about Rs 2 per cent, " on his outlay. It only pays the " State to do so, because it gets an " increase in its Land Revenue

" 7 The question then is how these " Rs 5 are to be distributed under the " heads of Land Revenue, and Water " Revenue. On the one hand, the " Land without the water would at " most, yield only a Barance crop, " and on the other hand, the water " without the land, would yield noth- " ing. Both are necessary factors in " the result, and under one aspect, " the enquiry resembles the proverbial " one, of which of the factors, 2 and " 3, contribute most to the result 6

" 8 The value of the Baranee " crop may be taken as the equivalent " of the Land Revenue, or there may " be some arbitrary distribution made " Colonel Dixon's deduced rate on " Baranee land, he puts down at Re 1

Memo by Commissioner on paras 5 & 6 of Settlement Officer's remarks

$\frac{1}{6}$ th of the gross produce is due to Land Revenue whether grown on irrigated or unirrigated land, and I have never said that only Rs 1-8 could be collected for irrigation as a maximum

In my Memo on the Jalea Project I only showed that Rs 5 could easily be collected, and that therefore the Project would pay, but I, by no means, spoke of that sum as the limit to the Government demand, for we can certainly take whatever it would have cost the man to raise water from a well in addition, (something like Rs 7 per acre) though it will be wiser not to calculate on more than Rs 1 or Rs 5 for the seigniorage of water, but as Government builds the works there is no harm in showing a portion of the $\frac{1}{6}$ th product as due to the building of the tank, as the crops would not otherwise be grown, though this could not be done if a private Company or Capitalist built the work

We can therefore prove to Government that the erection of these works pay a much larger sum than has hitherto been allowed to count as interest on the work

L S SAUNDERS,
20th March 1873 Commissioner

Note by Commissioner to No XII

The experience of the last Settlement has not been correctly applied by the Committee that the rates spoken of were permanent, whether water was obtained or not hence naturally it was to and it could not be paid and we have had to reduce

We have, however, only proposed to collect this sum when water is given, failing at the water advantage rate entirely when we have no water to offer the people, hence this is a security against the Settlement breaking down, and the present impoverishment of the people is no proof that this amount cannot be collected from the area as proposed originally

L S SAUNDERS

23rd May 1873

Commissioner

" per acre, (page 72) This rate is " perhaps high on Baranee land, all " found According to the statistics " furnished by the Tehsildar, the " average produce per acre of barley, " the staple of the District, is " 2 maunds, the average price current " is 31 seers, the value of this, per " acre is Rs 2-9, $\frac{1}{4}$ th of which is 7 " annas

" 9 If Government credits the " Baranee crop only to Land Revenue " the tanks may be shown as remunerative. If $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the produce be " credited to Land Revenue, they will " certainly appear as having been " constructed at a loss. The water " rate is not more expensible than " the Land Revenue Assessment, and " what is added to one must be taken " from the other "

XII—Looking at the arguments adduced above, in connection with the Commissioner, Mr Saunders, arguments, regarding Jalea Tank, it may safely be asserted that Rs 5 is the average amount payable by Talabee lands The Commissioner, Mr Saunders, in his 12th para states $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the gross produce is due to the Government as Land Revenue Proper, and to this he would add the price of water retailed by Government and the Seigniorage on the water But as the land without water, would be only Baranee, $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the produce would represent the Government demand for Land Revenue on Baranee Lands, this may be circulated at an average of 6 annas per beegah, or about Re 1 per acre, to which must be added the retail price of water, and the Government seigniorage In para 17, Commissioner works out his calculation, the result he shews gives $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the produce to Government Demand, viz Rs 3-1-3, and the balance of the Rs 5 viz Rs 1-1-9, to water and seigniorage, but states this is only the return on one crop, and there from proceeds to draw a conclusion, that there is a sufficient margin, by raising the price of water, to

shew that Rs 5 per acre will always be due to irrigation, this would raise the total per acre to Rs 8-14-3, an amount, shewn by the experience of the last Settlement of 20 years, which cannot be paid even in average years. The highest rate for Talabees land being in the Purgunnahs, as per margin* and the assessment of the past Settlement has been found so high, that a reduction of Rs 30 per cent has already been made by a Summary Settlement, and there is little hope of this reduction being recouped by the Regular Settlement.

XIII.—The Commissioner's estimate was it is true only for one crop, but it must be remembered that two crops cannot be raised without a large quantity of manure, and of this there is in consequence of the habit of grazing cattle on the hills a very limited quantity.

XIV.—It will, therefore be safe to calculate that as without irrigation the Government rental would only be paid on Baranee lands, any increase over that rental in consequence of irrigation, should be credited to the irrigation itself, and with the view of enabling the Revenue Account to be at once opened, the Committee suggest that the rate per acre for Talabi lands, be assumed at Rs 5 of which 1 per acre be credited to land Revenue Proper, and Rs 4 to the value of the water. With reference to the Abce lands, or lands culturable in the bed of tanks, as they become culturable only when the water is drawn off and the cultivation is precarious, though the average rate at the last Settlement was Rs 2 per acre, the Committee do not consider that more than Rs 1 should be credited for the benefit of water. These rates would give an annual income of Rs 90,672 to the credit of the old tanks in Ajmere and M. in water from 1869-70. A balance sheet is attached as referred to in para 11 showing the revenue and expenditure, as per above calculation, and actual amount, since 1st January 1869. And in the ensuing

* Beawur	7	0	0	highest
	4	0	0	average
Bulun,	10	0	0	highest
	6	0	0	average
Saroth,	8	0	0	highest
	6	0	0	average
Dewar,	10	0	0	highest
	5	0	0	average
Todgurh	8	0	0	highest
	6	0	0	average

* Talabees	Acre
Ramur	1,565
Kekre	216
Rugurh	2,504
Ajmere	414
Bewur	6,727
Bhak	173
Bhulun	679
Siroth	566
Todgurh	1,291
Dewar	107
Kotkerans	125
Chang	61
Total Rs	15,370
x 4	61
Total water rate on Talabees	73,180
Abce	Acre
Ramur	2,567
Kekre	153
Rugurh	1,746
Ajmere	2,014
Pohur	914
Bewur	5,677
Bhak	5,09
Bhulun	673
Siroth	991
Todgurh	927
Dewar	151
Kotkerans	73
Chang	292
Total	17,192
x 4	68
To all water on Abce	17,192

Settlement, the Committee consider that it will not be impracticable to separate those of the smaller old tanks, in the District, which are formed of earth, from the larger projects and those constructed of masonry, in order that the former may be classified in D as agricultural, for which no Capital and Revenue Account is kept, the latter being left in class C

XV — Having thus disposed of the existing tanks, the Committee consider the subject of the new projects, which from their character cannot be included under C or D. The following would come under class A as being constructed from Loans

Bheer } The estimated cost being
Salea } over one lakh each

Under class B re-constructions, repairs, referred to in para 10 of this report

Balah Charkut
Bulad
Footail
Amneer
Amneer Canal
Mahurwallee } Costing over 5,000 each

XVI — Under these circumstances the New Constructions and Extensions under A & B would shew only the Water Revenue due to the increased revenue obtained by their constructions and extensions and form an account entirely separate from that shew in the purgannah congregies

XVII — The Committee have not taken into calculation in forming the Capital and Revenue Account of Tanks the 1 per cent, cess, levied at the last Settlement by Colonel Dixon, for the repairs of tanks. Vide Setteler Report, and Government Order, No 1255, dated 25th April 1850, as it is probable the amount so collected may be modified at the approaching Settlement

No 154, dated Ajmere, the 21th April 1871

From—J DIGGS LA TOLCHER Esq Settlement Officer Ajmere
To—L S SAUNDERS, Esq, Commissioner, Ajmere

SIR,

Now that the assessment of the whole district has been reported, it seems proper that I should place on record, and explain the system on which the tanks have been assessed and the water Revenue levied, for the Government of India, in letter No 52R, dated 9th March, expressed a fear that the proposed assessment of talabee land was too heavy, and this letter you forwarded to me for any remarks or explanation I might have to make

2 The rates originally proposed for talabee land were rates which I believed fully irrigated talabee land should pay I knew at the time that much land was not fully irrigated in fact that very few tanks held water sufficient to give any irrigation to the Rubbee, but until the areas had been obtained and the villages could be inspected with the map I was content to leave the subject alone

3. The first Tehsild assessed was Beawur, and in Beawur the Beawur circle I took up this circle first because there are tanks of all descriptions here, and the great majority of the large tanks are in this circle I soon found, that it was quite impossible to retain the same water-rate all through, and I formed the tanks into five classes

First—Tanks which when full irrigate both harvests. The beds of these tanks are submerged and unassessed. My rate for these was Rs 5 an acre, of which 10 annas is soil Revenue Rs 1 6 water Revenue. In the good villages I charged a rate for manured land which brought the soil Revenue up to 15 annas

Second—Tanks which irrigate the rubbee once, perhaps twice, but not sufficiently. The beds are generally sown, but late in the season and the crops in the bed is poor. My rates for these were

	Water Re.	Soil Re.
Rs 5 { Talabee Rs 3 12 0, of which Rs 2 15 6, annas 0 12 6		
" 1 4 0,		

Third—Tanks containing water sufficient to give a sowing-watering for the rubbee but no irrigation. The beds of these tanks emerge in good time, and the water has been sufficiently long on them to penetrate and moisten the soil. These were assessed as follows

	Water Re.	Soil Re.
Rs 4-11 { Talabee Rs 2 13 0, of which Rs 2 0 6, annas 0 12 6		
" 1 14 0, of which Rs 0 15 0,		0 15 0

Fourth — Tanks which only give a watering for rubbee sowings when the rains are so favorable, that there is little or no water expended in khureef irrigation, but which fully irrigate khureef. My rates for these and they are the majority, were

		Water Rev			Soil Rev		
		R	A	P	R	A	P
Rs 4-1	{ Tilbee	2	3	0, of which	1	9	0,
	{ Abee	1	14	0, of which	0	15	0,

Fifth — Tanks which never have any water for rubbee sowings and do not fully irrigate khureef when much water is required. The water does not remain long enough on the beds thoroughly to penetrate, and moisten the soil. The rates for these were

		Water Rev			Soil Rev		
		R	A	P	R	A	P
Rs 3-12	{ Tilbee	1	9	0, of which	1	1	6,
	{ Abee	1	4	0, of which	0	10	0

1 These rates are average rates for the different classes of tanks. The distinction is clear enough, however difficult it may be in practice accurately to gauge the capacity of a tank. I do not suppose that my classification was perfectly accurate, but I visited every tank myself at a time when all the small tanks had dried up, and though I was guided by rates, I did not adopt them in every instance. In Todgurn and Ajmere, also, I found that the rates proposed could only be taken where the land was fully irrigated, and I reduced them accordingly. The actual rate of assessment in Ajmere was as follows in each circle

	Circle rate	Actual rate		
		R	A	P
Ramsur	4 4 0	4	3	0
Rajgurh	5 4 0	3	12	9
Guangwara	5 4 0	2	14	5
Ajmere	5 4 0	3	12	3
Pushkar	5 4 0	3	1	4

The reasons of this decrease are explained in my No 153 of this days date

5 There are 11 tanks in Beawur Tehseel, which fall within the first class. They give water to 41 villages, and there is land belonging to 44 villages submerged in their beds. The Water Revenue in these large tanks has been assessed differently, from the Water Revenue of tanks which fall within the other four classes. The villages which get water from the large tanks have been assessed at so much plus a lump sum for Water Revenue. The other villages have been assessed at so much including Water Revenue. In other words, the water Revenue of the smaller tanks, though recorded for each village, and for each holding is included in the annual payment to be made by each holding. The water Revenue of the larger tanks is not included in the khewat or record of responsibility, and will be distributed each year over the land actually irrigated.

6 When the water Revenue has to be distributed yearly it is necessary to examine and accurately test the area irrigated each year. It seemed impossible to test the area irrigated under each little tank every year, most of them do fill unless in a year of entire drought. The water Revenue was therefore included in the amount of revenue to be paid by each holder of Talabee land, but if there should arise a necessity for remission the sum charged as water revenue will be found recorded opposite each mans holding, and the rate is recorded in the village Note Books. The Deputy Commissioner can at all times if he considers it advisable that any tank should be yearly inspected, procure sanction for the water Revenue to be paid by the rules for the large tanks and exclude it from the khewut

7 It is unnecessary to re-count all the alternative schemes proposed for the collection of the water Revenue. The scheme adopted has been adopted after many discussions and much thought. It has had the benefit of your criticisms and corrections, and seems to be the most practical which can be proposed. There are two chief objects to keep in view to provide so, that those only who get water should pay for it, and to supply the Headmen and Zemindars with some motive to prevent any one of them number from defrauding Government

8 An example will render clearer than mere words, the plan upon which these villages have been assessed, and I take Dilwara in Beawar circle, a village in which there is no well land. Here there were 244 acres measured as talabee. Colonel Dixon measured 289 acres, but a good deal has become *osmotic*, I assessed the talabee on the soil aspect at 0-15-2 per acre, including manured land. Adding the assessment on Bājānee land, the soil jumma of the village is Rs 349, and this amount is distributed in the khewut over the holdings. To this is added a water Revenue of Rs 1,068 found in this case by multiplying 244 acres by Rs 4-6 is the area, the rate and the resulting assessment seemed fair and reasonable. Where, I had reason to believe, that the tank was ordinarily capable of irrigating a larger amount than that measured, I assessed the water Revenue on such larger amount

9 This sum of Rs 1,068 is the assessed water Revenue of the village. A clause was inserted in the engagement, providing that this lump sum should be paid as Water Revenue, except when its incidence on the irrigated area exceeded a certain maximum (in this case Rs 5), and that when the incidence exceeded Rs 5 per acre, the area actually irrigated should be assessed at Rs 5, and the balance remitted. On the other hand it was provided that whenever by extension of irrigation the incidence of the water Revenue falls below a certain minimum, (in this case Rs 3 12-0), the area actually irrigated shall be assessed at Rs 3 12-0, and the excess water Revenue credited to Government. Thus supposing that in Dilwara in any year only 100 acres were irrigated, the incidence of the assessed water Revenue would be Rs 10 10-0, the actually irrigated area would be assessed at Rs 5, and the

balance Rs 568 would be remitted. On the other hand, if in any year 300 acres were irrigated the incidence would be Rs 3-8-0, the actually irrigated area would be assessed at Rs. 3-12-0, and there would be a gain to Government of Rs 37. As long as the irrigated area fluctuates between 213 and 289 acres, the assessed water Revenue must be paid, and those who get water must make good the Revenue by a rate on their irrigated lands.

10. By this scheme those only who get water pay for it, and in all ordinary years, it is the interest of every man in the village, that all fields which have been irrigated should be brought into the irrigated area, for it lightens his own assessment. When water is scarce those who get it pay a little more for it, and it may be presumed that they can make larger profits in such years. The incidence of the water Revenue shows pressure at once, and when the rate begins to press, as I think it does at Rs 5, the pressure is relieved. During all ordinary years there would be neither remission nor enhancement. A few acres more or less would make no difference, and under none of the tanks can the irrigated area be much increased. Within the minimum the people have individually an incentive to economise the water and spread it over more fields for then revenue will be lightened thereby.

11. No scheme can be perfectly self acting and the chief difficulty in the details is the definition of what is an "irrigated acre". Is it an acre that is irrigated for khureef only or that receives one or how many waterings for rabi, or that is fully irrigated for both harvests?

12. The khureef harvest can always practically get as much water as it wants, and if the rains are favourable hardly requires any irrigation at all. The tank, however is there, to insure perfection in the crop, and if the crop is brought to perfection, it should pay irrigated rates whether only one or even no watering is actually taken. A crop of maize or cotton if brought to perfection is no less valuable to the cultivator than a crop of barley, and should pay at least the minimum rate. In years of heavy rain, however, the maize in this District, for the tank lands are always low, is drowned. It is ploughed up before it ripens, and a rubbee crop sown in its place. Such a crop should pay no water Revenue.

13. The necessity of counting the waterings for the rubbee, seems unavoidable in all cases when there is no water in the tank by the 15th February. If there is water in the tank at that date it may be assumed, that all irrigated land has been fully irrigated. Three waterings, besides the watering for sowing are necessary, and one watering should be charged at $\frac{1}{3}$ rd, two waterings at $\frac{2}{3}$ rd, and three waterings at full water rate.

14. If there were no land giving two crops it would be easy to find the irrigated area, but there is always a good deal of such land under the large tanks. It is generally manured, though sometimes the people continue for a time to take two crops off unmanured land. This is the cause of the

exhaustion of the soil in Gohana, Surbena and other villages Land giving two crops, I would charge at 1½ water rate.

15 To take again the concrete instance of Dilwara. Here there were measured 42 acres of manured land and 100 of *dofusli*. In most villages the manured and *dofusli* areas are more nearly coincident, and the *dofusli* area is so large in Dilwara, owing to the fact, that in the previous year the tank had not filled and nearly all the Talabee was lying fallow. Supposing then that the rains were not too heavy to destroy the maize, and that the Rubbee got full water, i.e., that there was water in the tank by the 15th February, the calculation would be as follows —

Maize and Cotton 100 Acres at Rs 3-12-0, Rs 375 to be paid by those who got water with the khureef Instalment

Rubbee crops 244 Acres, of which 100 acres *dofusli* would pay half-rate = 194 Acres, on this area the assessed water Revenue is Rs 693 (deducting 375 already paid) from 1068

The incidence falls below Rs 3-12-0 the whole would therefore be charged at Rs 3-12-0, and would pay Rs 727-8-0, being an increase on the assessed water Revenue of Rs 37-8-0 for that year

16 The land submerged in the tanks has been left unassessed, but a clause has been inserted in the engagement, providing, that it shall be optional to the Deputy Commissioner to levy Revenue at a fixed rate of Rs 1-14-0 an acre on land which shall have emerged and become cultivated in any year in which any remission is allowed from the assessed water Revenue.

17 In Ajmere there are only 5 tanks excluding the Amr Sigur, which irrigate both harvests. They are Ramsur, Neerun, Rata Kheri Dubrela, Srinuggur. None of the other tanks irrigate the Rubbee, some give one watering. I have assessed them nearly all, however, on the Dilwara principle, and a list of them with the rates is given in my No 153 of this date. In these tanks an irrigated acre shall mean an acre on which the khureef crop is brought to perfection; if the maize is drowned by heavy rains, one-half the water Revenue should be remitted, for in such a case Rubbee is always sown, and as the water has not been used there will be water in the tanks. In a few cases it may be necessary to count the waterings for the Rubbee, and this the Deputy Commissioner will easily discover in practice.

18 The Headmen and Putwalees must be intrusted in the first instance, with the preparation of the list of irrigated fields, but to work the scheme at all satisfactorily, very careful and intelligent supervision is required. Each Putwaree should prepare yearly a tracing of the village map, showing the irrigated fields in colours, and this could be tested by the District Officers on their cold weather tours. I have long felt, however, that the great want of this District, is of some Officer upon whose local inquiries in Revenue matters

the Deputy Commissioner could place confidence. This Officer should perform the duties now neglected by the incompetent Sudder Canoongo, should visit and report on tank dams, should test the irrigated areas make local inquiries on applications for advances and see that the Putwarees papers are properly kept up. The Deputy Commissioner has too many calls on his attention personally to look into all these matters. The Judicial Assistant Commissioner is tied to his Court and the Extra Assistant Commissioner is tied to the Tiers. What is wanted, is, an Officer who shall have no Office Work, for of all Districts, in India, this District on the watershed of the continent is the one, where most demands continuous and intelligent local investigation. The Putwaree Circles in the District have been reduced to manageable compass, and it is proposed to simplify the Putwarees papers considerably. Without such an officer as I have proposed, I feel sure, that the system of tank assessment will break down without a trial.

19. To the duties above mentioned might be added those of Manager of the Wards Estates. There will probably always be some Estates of the Estateholders, where the Estateholder is a minor, and these duties will give ample employment all the year round to one man. Opinions may differ however, as to what grade in the service such an Officer should belong, whether he should be of the grade of a Tehsildar or of a Deputy Collector. If the duties of Manager of the Wards Estates are added, I believe, an officer of the rank of Deputy Collector should be appointed, and for this post I know no person better suited than Maharaj Krishn, the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Settlement. He has a thorough knowledge of all the details of his work and yet can think out a principle for himself. He has been in the District now for 2½ years and has an intimate knowledge of all that has been done in the Settlement. He has worked continuously and well, and Major Repton I know thinks highly of him as well as myself.

20. If Government, however, will not sanction the appointment of a Deputy Collector I would earnestly recommend that Ramnath, Superintendent of Beawur, be appointed with the grade of Tehseldar. He might retain his present title of Superintendent. His present pay is Rs 150 a month, and this with travelling allowance would not entail a heavy charge on Government. Without prejudice to Punnu Lall, Superintendent and Tehseldar of Todgurh, who has done excellent work, I can safely say that Ramnath is the best Superintendent I have. He is of very active habits and has gained the respect and confidence of the people of Beawur. His experience, however, has been confined to one Tehsildar, and it is a matter for consideration whether such an appointment might not create complications between him and the Tehsildars. On the other hand it may seem an advantage that *roobacais* be dispensed with, and that such an Officer as I have described should correspond with the Deputy Commissioner in the same form as Tehseldars use

Ajmere Tanks and their Assessment

On this point your opinion and that of the Deputy Commissioner will probably determine the decision of Government

21 To give the water rate scheme a fair trial, and to prevent the Revenue Administration of the District falling into confusion, I earnestly hope, that Government will sanction either one of the posts which I have proposed. The sanction should be for at least three or four years, otherwise much of the money which has been expended in this Settlement will have been expended to no purpose

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

J DIGGES L^A TOUCHE,

Settlement Officer, Ajmere

No 1334 OF 1874

Copy to Deputy Commissioner, for information with the request, that he will give his opinion on the subject generally, and on the proposal made by Settlement Officer, for the appointment of an Official to superintend the collection of water Revenue, and also state in which grade he would propose to appoint him

LESLIE S SAUNDERS

Commissioner, Ajmere

The 2nd May, 1874

No 572, Dated Ajmere, the 16th May 1874

From—Major H M REPROV, Deputy Commissioner, Ajmere

To—L S SAUNDERS, Esq, Commissioner, Ajmere

Sir,

With reference to your No 1334 of 2nd instant, and Settlement Officer's No 154 of 24th ultimo It seems that Mr LaTouche proposes to classify the Tulaos per acre into 5 grades, according to their capabilities of irrigating Talabee and Abee beds

Ajmore Tanks and their Assessment

	Soil Revenue	Water Revenue	Total	Grand Total Revenue
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P,
A 1 Those irrigating both harvests The beds being submerged are un- assessed Talabee	0 10 0	4 6 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
A 2 Manured Lands Tulabee	0 15 0	4 6 0	5 5 0	5 5 0
B Those partially and unsufficiently irrigating the Rubbee, the beds being generally sown late in the season and crops poor Talabee	0 12 6	2 15 6	3 12 0	
Abree	0 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	3 0 0
C Those affording a sowing watering for Rubbee but no subsequent irrigation The bed sown in good time and crops fair Talabee	0 12 6	2 0 6	2 13 0	
Abree	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 14 0	4 11 0
D Those affording a sowing watering for Rubbee, only, when rains are good and little water is expended in khureef irrigation, but fully irrigating khureef The Majority of Tanks being in this grade Beds sown and crops good Talabee	0 10 0	1 9 0	2 3 0	
Abree	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 14 0	4 1 0
E Those which have no water for Rubbee sowing and do not fully irrigate khureef The beds being only partially moistured Talabee	0 7 6	1 1 6	1 9 0	
Abree	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0	2 13 0

and he proposes to take the full rates yearly, from that in grade A 1 and A 2, in a lump sum plus soil rates, the incidence of the water rate being yearly distributed over the area actually irrigated

2 In the other grades, the water rate is included in the demand, though the rate for each holding is separately recorded

3 The object in view being that those who get water only should pay for it, and with this object when the incidence of the water rate per acre exceeds the maximum in the case of grade A, the difference between the maximum and the amount required to make up the lump sum is remitted, and when the incidence of the water rate per acre is less than the minimum, in the case of grade A, the rate per acre should be not less than the minimum

Thus providing for increase and decrease of irrigation

4 In Para 11 The Settlement Officer puts the question, "what is an "irrigated acre," and in para 17, considers in grade A, it is an acre on which the khureef is brought to perfection. It would seem that an acre irrigated in the khureef is as much an irrigated acre, as an acre irrigated in the Rubbee, and if so, that the water rates should be calculated per harvest instead of per annum, if such were the case the exception suggested in the last part of para 12 would not apply if he means the Rubbee crop, but would apply to the khureef

5 It appears, however, from Para 13, that the rates are divisible again according to the number of waterings given, thus as in the case of Dilwarra, the water rate is fixed at a lump sum of Rs 1,068. The maximum per acre, for 3 waterings being Rs 5, the minimum being for 1 watering Rs 3-12-0, whereas $\frac{1}{3}$ is Rs 1-10-8 and $\frac{2}{3}$ for 2 waterings would be Rs 3-5-4. But Rs 3-12-0 would have to be paid, I confess, I do not understand this part of Mr. LaTouche's proposal

6 In Para 14, he proposes to charge land giving two crops with $1\frac{1}{2}$ water rate. Thus take Dilwarra the soil rate for manured land which gives two crops is 15 annas or $1\frac{1}{2}$ the soil rate, which is 10 annas for grade A. The water rate being Rs 4-6-0, for the two crops it would be Rs. 6-9-0, but this being more than Rs 5-0-0 the maximum water rate, Rs. 1-9-0 would be remitted. This plan, therefore, I do not understand, either 5 is the highest water rate or Rs 6-9-0 is the highest rate

7 I do not follow Mr LaLouche in his calculation in Para 15. He says 100 acres of khureef irrigation would pay at the minimum rate of Rs 3-12-0, Rs 375-0-0 granted

8 The rubbee irrigation of 244 acres would have to pay according to previous proposal, Rs 1,068 less 375 of khureef, equal Rs 693 plus, half rates for 100 acres, Rs 187-8-0 equal Rs 880-8-0, making the total water rate Rs $\frac{1255\frac{8}{0}}{244}$ or Rs 5-2-3 per acre for the year. But as Rs 5 is the maximum rate for an acre, the total water rate cannot be more than $244 \times 5 =$ Rs 1,220 in any one year, Mr LaTouche calculates that 100 acres of khureef pays at the minimum rate of Rs 3-12-0, Rs 375 that 144 acres of rubbee and the 100 acres of khureef cultivated for rubbee, pays the difference between Rs 375 and Rs 1,068 or Rs 693 thus

114 acres @ 3-12-0 = 540-0-0 *	}
100 do @ 1-14-0 = 187-8-0	
Total, 727-8-0	
Deduct, 693-0-0	

Difference, 34-8-0	
--------------------	--

Instead of Rs 37-8-0 as stated by Mr LaTouche, and if the 100 acres of Dafuslee lands pay $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the minimum rate, i.e. Rs 3-12-0 + 1-14-0 Total Rs 5-10-0, the total water rate per acre would be for the 100 acres, 10 annas in

excess of the maximum and the excess or Rs 62-8-0 would have to be deducted from the amount payable by the owners of the 100 acres, this would, however, reduce the lump sum for irrigation after allowing for the supposed increase of Rs 34 8-0 to a deficit of Rs 28, which would have to be met by the owners of the remaining 144 acres

9 With regard to para 16, which refers to other grades than A 1, A 2 I find that for grade B and C the Abee cultivation is charged 15 annas soil, and 15 annas water rate, total Rs 1-14-0, but grade D 10 annas soil, and 10 annas water rate, total Rs 1-4-0

10 I quite agree with Mr La Touche, that a Special Officer is required for some years to train the Head men of villages, and the Putwarees in distributing the water rate, as the system is complicated, and it will take time and practise to make the people comprehend it, the success of the system will depend on the manner it is worked in the first four or five years of the Settlement. But I do not see how the Special Officer can perform the duties of the Sudder Canoongoe as Superintendent of village Accountants. Since Settlement operations have commenced, the Sudder Canoongo's duties have diminished, as now Accounts are rendered to the Settlement Department, and he has not been transferred to the Settlement Department. The appointment of Sudder Canoongoe is a permanent one, whereas that of the Special Officer to look after the water rates will be temporary. He might certainly with advantage be Manager of the Wards Estates, and his salary might be fixed by a per-centaage on the water rate collected, and on the Income of the Wards Estate under his charge, and eventually as the system of water rate is properly understood, he could hand over this part of his duties to the ordinary Tehseel Establishment. The position of this Special Officer should not be higher than that of a Tehseeldar. It is true an officer has been reduced in the Establishment of this District. If another is appointed to the District, he should be a European Officer who can take up cases against Europeans, which now, that the State Railway will be opened in a few months may be expected to increase.

11 The appointment of Pundit Mahraj Kishen as a Tehseeldar would not of course do, and as two of the Assistants are men from the Punjab it would not be desirable to have another from that province for some years, and though, I quite agree with the Settlement Officer in thinking most highly of Mahraj Kishen, he would be shelled in such a post as that which it is proposed to create.

12 The appointment of Ram Nath, Superintendent of Settlement Beawri, would be far preferable and pecuniarily advantageous, his salary being less than that of an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and I consider Ram Nath well fitted for such an appointment, and that he fully deserves the favorable opinion Mr La Touche entertains of him, and would gladly see him appointed

His experience of the Beawur Tehseel circle is of the greatest importance as the Majority of Talaoes lie therein. Having once mastered the rules prescribed for distributing the water rate, and having taught the Patwaries those rules, there would be no difficulty in applying them to any Tehseel Circle. The appointment should be for 5 years, and if a regular salary is preferred to a percentage on the water rate, I should say, it ought not to be less than Rs 100 without travelling allowance, and if Ram Nath's services were available as Manager of the Wards Estates, &c., he would have another hundred rupees for that duty, and eventually, I anticipate, he would have charge of several Estates of Istihrardars who have been relieved under Regulation II of 1872.

13 His title might be that of Superintendent of Tanks. He should perform the following duties

- 1 Distribute the water rate over holdings irrigated
- 2 Assess cultivation in beds of Tanks
- 3 Calculate what incumbrances are necessary
- 4 Report on condition of Tanks, and if necessary estimate repairs, and see that the repairs are executed

5 He should be attached to the Sudder, and would receive his orders direct from, and report direct to the Deputy Commissioner.

6 He would have to prepare Statements for each Tehseel Circle of the areas irrigated, and the water rate collected for each Tank for each harvest, and this would afford the means of giving Government the information required, which could not, however, be furnished up to date for want of information.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant

H M REPTON, Major,
Deputy Commissioner, Ajmere.

No. 1260, Dated Nusseerabad, the 8th Mar 1874

From—The Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarr.
To—The Commissioner, Ajmere and Mhairwarr.

Sir,

Under the system which I understand is being adopted in the present Settlement, I am afraid some difficult points may arise with reference to extensions of existing tanks.

2 I instance the Dubrela tank Mr Culcheth informs me, that the water rate has been fixed at 1 rupees per acre for ordinary year, and in order to avoid any important fluctuations in the total revenue, it is proposed, that when the water may be less, the rate shall be raised proportionately to a maximum limit of Rs 4-12-0 per acre, and on the contrary, when the supply may be in excess, that the rate shall be reduced in the same manner to a minimum limit of Rs. 3-4-0 per acre

3 In the estimate for the repair and extension of this tank, provision has been made for doubling the former storage, and it was reasonably anticipated that revenue would in consequence be doubled, but unless some especial proviso be made, this will not be the case

4 Unless this be done with reference to all extensions, I do not see how they can be carried out, and since as a rule, an extension would be a more paying concern than the construction of a new work, I have the honor to bring the subject to your notice, as appearing well worthy of consideration

I have the honor to be,

Su,

Your most Obedient Servant

J M WILLIAMS, *Lieut -Col*

Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra

No 1265, dated Nasserabad, the 8th May 1874

From—The Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra
To—The Commissioner, Ajmere and Mhairwarra

Has the honor to bring to his notice, that the Ajmere dam which has been completed comes under class B, of which a separate expenditure and revenue account is kept, and to enquire what revenue is likely to be shown as realized

2 The Commissioner is probably aware, that there is no direct irrigation by ducts from this tank, but the re-construction of this tank was urgently called for by the Civil Authorities, in order that the wells might be supplied

3 Works of this nature are doubtless of great value in lower Mhairwarra, but unless they can be shown to realize revenue, it is to be feared, that considerable difficulty will be found to exist in obtaining funds for their construction

J M WILLIAMS, *Lieut -Col*,
Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra,

PREPARATORY LIST OF TAXES IN AJMERE AND MAHARWARA

SHOWING THE ORIGINAL COST OF EACH TANK SO FAR AS IS KNOWN.

WHERE THE COST IS NOT ASCERTAINABLE THE ENTRY HAS BEEN LEFT BLANK.

NOTES.—1. The original cost of a Tank is the amount of Tax required to be paid on the value of the property. The amount of Tax required to be paid on the value of the property is the amount of Tax required to be paid on the value of the property.

Sl.	Number	Name	Number	Original Cost	Period
1	1	Bara	Bara	8,190	W. & P. 1868
				2,510	W. & P. 1868
				4,976	Tax on the value of the property
				61	W. & P. 1868
				16,813	W. & P. 1868
				15,073	W. & P. 1868
				1,603	W. & P. 1868
				6,313	W. & P. 1868
				3,813	W. & P. 1868
				7,213	W. & P. 1868
31	2	Bara	Bara	6,175	W. & P. 1868
32	3	Ajmer	Korampur	12,563	W. & P. 1868
		Korampur	Korampur	6,325	W. & P. 1868
		Kankaria	Kankaria	6,325	W. & P. 1868
		Gangra	Gangra	2,965	W. & P. 1868
		Lodagai	Lodagai	4,919	W. & P. 1868
		"	Nakyna ..	410	W. & P. 1868
		Makurwala	Makurwala	4,921	W. & P. 1868
		Chachawas	Chachawas	4,271	W. & P. 1868
20	4	Pushkar	Kholai	1868 to	W. & P. 1868
21	5	"	Budha Pooshkar	1869	W. & P. 1868

A natural reservoir is not a Tank but entered in the list of settle-
ment Officer

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairvarra.

Number	Name of Tehsil	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Years in which constructed	Original Cost so far as is known	REMARKS
22	Gungwana	Chaurasiawas	Chaurasiawas			Rs	
23		Ajmere	Ana Saugai			19,753	Constructed long previous to British Rule. Supplies town of Ajmere with water, added to and income increased by Colon. Dixon. Income belongs to Municipal Committee
24			"	Besulja			The original Tank of Ajmere built by Besuldeo Benefits Well only
25		Ajmere	"	Chillabebi		10,722	Irrigates Government garden bed is seldom cultivated
26			Suadhna	Sarkari Talao		3,525	Benefits Wells only
27			"	Sultaniya		1,512	
28			Sheopoora	Sheopoora-wala			Tank useless as an irrigation work owing to unsoundness or other causes. Expenditure included in that of No 26
29			Makrera	Makrerawala	1	1,613	Benefits Wells only
30			"	Rupput ..		2,092	Benefits Wells only
31	Ajmere	Rajgurh	Bhawanta	Surkari Talao	As mentioned in No 1	5,230	Broken
32		"	Nariawas	Guontall Kucha		781	Broken
33		"	Nagelao	Phul Saugar		14,512	
34		"	"	Dand			Expenditure included in that of No 33
35		"	Alipoora	Alipoora		2,383	
36		"	Gola	Doliwala		6,242	
37		"	"	Jharoka		4,236	
38	Ajmere	Jethana	"	Shamla		1,280	
39		"	"	Dedolai		2,171	Tank useless as an irrigation work owing to unsoundness or other causes
40		"	"	Gugra		1,971	Do Do Do Do
41		"	"	Modi		317	Do Do Do Do
42		"	Dowlatkhera	Dawlat kherawala		999	Do Do Do Do
43		"	Kesurpoora	Kesurpoora-wala		3,598	

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

Number	Name of Taluk	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Tank in which constructed	Original Cost so far as is known	REMARKS
44	Rajgurh	Rajgurh	Brigchiawas	Brigchiawas		Rs 19,630	
45			Ansari	Ansari		2,831	
46			Blumpoora	Sarakwala		7,087	
47			Ditto	Nadi Sevy idon		212	Tank useless as an irrigation tank owing to unsoundness of the cause
48			Nahurpoor	Nahurpoorwala		819	Do Do Do
49			Mayapoort	Mayapoortwala		300	Do Do Do
50			Bithur	Bithur		2,484	
51			Ditto	Rupput Siklasta		129	Broken.
52			Nandla	Barra Talao		2,322	
53			Ditto	Guon ka Talao		1,482	
54	Amravati	Amravati	Lackhipoora	Lackhipoora-wala	As mentioned in No 1		Tank useless as an irrigation tank owing to unsoundness of the cause
55			Kuklana	Baori wala		1,323	There is only 1 acre irrigable in rear of this Tank
56			Tabejee	Bara Talao		2,306	Water Revenue not generated
57			,	Dand			Broken. Expenditure a cut off of Rs 55
58			"	Chota Talao			Do Do
59			"	Nadi Karma		200	Broken.
60			Huttondi	Gaon Pachla		2,659	Tank useless as an irrigation tank owing to unsoundness of the cause
61			Bulwunta...	Bulwunta		1,305	
62			"	Bhona Nadee		Not known	Do Do
63	Ramsur	Ramsur	Jatia	Jatia		4,346	
64			Danta	Danta		3,046	
65			Beer	Beer			A new Tank constructed in 1911, per annum net revenue Rs 1000/- by P.W.D.
			Gudlie	,			
			Kana Kheri	"			

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairvarra.

Alphabetic List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairvarra.							
Number	Name of Taluk	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Years in which constructed	Original Cost so far as is known	REMARKS
66							
67			Gudhi	Nadi		Rs 200	
68			Simugger	Simaggur	During the year from 1813 to 1847	14,640	Benefits Wells only
69			Phurkia includes Bula Sagar and Buiwala.	Pharkir		2,671	
70	Ramsur		Tehari	Bheem	As mentioned in No 1,		
71			Kanpoora	Kanpoora		11,693	
72			Hathihata	Hathihata		5,885	
73			Jalora	Ram Sagri		2,346	
74			Ditto	Naya Talio		9,449	Broken
75			Kan Kheri	Kanikheri			Original expenditure included that of No 72
76	Ajmer		Ladera	Talio	1863		
77			Asapoora	Ladera	As mentioned in No 1 1863-70	5,998	Tank useless as an irrigation work owing to unsoundness or other causes
78			Dhal	Dhal	As mentioned in No 1		
79		Rajgurh	Ratakheda	Rata Kheri	During the year from 1813 to 1847	25,975	
80			Durathoe	"			
81			Sanodh	Sanodh		5,970	
82	Ramsur	Ramsur	Ramsur	Ramsur	Ditto 1841 to 1847	1,670	This is a very ancient Tank added to by Col Dixon
83			Ramsur	Dand		6,828	
84			Rugbhauthpoor	"	As mentioned in No 1	1,776	
85			Ramsur	Ram Cari			
86			Ramsur	Keersamund			
87			Sanproda	Sanproda			Broken
			Surujpoora	Surujpoora		2,917	
			Nepoli	Nepoliwala		5,821	
			Maosa	Maosa		2,516	
						6,184	

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

Number	Name of Taluk	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Years in which constructed	Original Cost so far as is known	REMARKS
88			Maosa .	Harkiya .		Rs 712	
89			Luchmipoora	Luchmipoora-wala		5,698	
90			Kesurpoora	Kesurpoora-wala		3,075	
91			Kalyanpoora	Kalyanpoora		2,853	
92			Baheran	Baheran		3,666	
93			"	Anundpoor k.d. Tilao		441	
94			Dewaha	Dewaha		502	
95			Bural .	Bural		4,698	
			Dhugaria	"			
96			Sudapoor	Sudapoor		4,174	
97			Chandolai	Chandolai		3,065	
98			Kehli	Kedola			
99			"	Bara Duiya			Benefits Wells only
100			"	Nilwali Nadi		887	
101			"	Machola		1,900	
102			"	Nahr Nadi			
103			"	Kesholao		1,822	Benefits Wells only
104			Dubrela	Dubrela		5,918	
105			Soelan ...	Soelan		3,145	
106			Aheran	Aheran		6,597	
107			Bhagwantpoora	Bhagwantpoora		2,861	
108			Hunwuntea	Hunwuntea		3,985	
109			Rampoora	Ruppat		1,806	
			Ramsur	Shukasta			
110			Jaswantpoora	Purmanund			
111			"	Chouturya	As mentioned in No 61		

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairvarra.

Number	Name of Tehsil	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Years in which constructed	Original Cost so far as is known	REMARKS
112	Ajmer	Ramsur	Loharwara	Loharwara-wala	During the year from 1813 to 1816	Rs 10,315	
113			Darathu	Balajiwala,			Expenditure included in the No. 115
114			Jagpoora	Jagpoora,		£3,436	Benefits Well only
115			Dhola Danta	"			D 1 ^o D 2 ^o
116			Chat	Chat	1811 to 1817	32,077	
			Amurpoora	Nearan			
			Bhyron Khera	"			
			Bhugwan poora	"			
			Dhola Danta	"			
			Kabri Chat	"			
			Nearan	"			
Total Tehsil Ajmere,					4,86,795		

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

Number	Name of Taluk	Name of Caste	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Years in which constructed	Original Cost so far as is known	REMARKS
117			Suigaon	Naya Talao	1860	Rs. 106	Water Revenue not separately assessed
118			Do	Sagai			It is a natural reservoir and water is led by a channel to Doyasur
			Niyasur	"			
119		Rahman-kheri	Rahman-kheri	Rahman Kherawalla	During the year from 1867 to 1848	868	Tank useless as an irrigation work owing to un soundness or other causes
120		Gopalpoor	Gopalpoor	Phuta Bala			Broken
121		Bhangwan-pooila	Bhangwan-pooila	Kharabala	1838	3,475	
		Siradlina		Do	"		
		Hurriypoor		Do	"		
122	Beawur	Beawur	Beawur	Thal	1833	4,663	
123			Do	Barlan wala or Shumboopuri wala	1850	1,997	
124		Sarmahan	Sarmahan	Sarmahan wala	1839	3,442	
125		Bhawanikhera	Bhawanikhera	Nya Talao Tiki ana wala		5,276	
		Tikrana Goojan		Do	1840		
126		Doulutpoor Balahjan		Nya Talao			Expenditure included in that of No. 312
127		Rampur Me-watan		Nadi Ram-poor wali		717	
128		Merain	Merain	Merain-ka-Talao	1841	1,258	Tank useless as an irrigation work owing to un soundness or other causes
129		Do		Ruput Shikasta			Broken
130		Nundri Madratan	Nundri Madratan	Nadi Shikasta	1855	1,603	Broken
131		Do.		Ruput Nundri	As mentioned in No. 118		Benefit wells only Expenditure included in that of No. 130
132		Dungar Khera	Dungar Khera	Dungar wala	1850-51	2,761	Broken at the time of Settlement

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairvarra.

List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairvar							
Number	Name of Taluk	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Year in which constructed	Original Cost so far as is known	REMARKS
133							
134		Beawar	Fathghur	Fathghur		Rs	
135			Janhai Khera	Janhai Khera	As mentioned in No 118	2,014	
136			Rupnaghur	Rupnaghur		3,883	
137			Chunra Nimir	Chunra Nimir		5,479	
138		Chang	Do	Nadi	1815	1,750	
139			Jugmalpoor	Jugmalpoor			These two Tanks are practically one
140			Lakhina	Lakhina			
141			Pana Baori	Pana Baori	As mentioned in No 118 1853 &	1,180	
			Do	Piharia-kh.	1851	4,137	Broken
142	BIAWAN	Chang	Amrghur ..	Ruppit	Ditto		
			Ramghur	Anughur	Ditto	150	Directs Well on to land in rear Irrigates
			„	Chang	Kalaha		
		Beawar	Ratnpu		As mentioned in No 115	2,735	
			Surdara	Do	Ditto		Land irrigable in rear in Ratn
143			„	Noondi			
				Matratan	Do		
144		Chang	Chang	Relmalakela	Ditto		
145			Ratnpu		Ditto	10	
146			Surdara	Chapra	1838	2,195	Tank used as an irrigation work owing to un soundness or other
147			Fathpoor 2nd	Rupput			
148			Do	Shikarji			
149				Nadi Nadi	1868 & c9	1,004	
0			Nyanugur	Bechaili	As mentioned in No 118	136	Broken
			Do	Rupput Pal		9,114	The Tank supplies water to the town well, but leaks, and does not irrigate any lands
			Do	wala	Ditto		
				Nalawah			
			Guneshpoora	Rupput			Water Revenue not separately assessed
			Govindpoora	Parvarish	1833	7,796	
			Julia 1st	„			Do
			Tikiana	„			Do

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairvarra.

Number	Name of Taluka	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Year in which constructed	Original cost so far as is known	REMARKS
			Kesurpoora	"		Rs	
			Sheonathpoora	"			
			Bhojpoora	"			
151			Gobindpoora	Gora Chaura,	1811	1,910	Benefits Wells only
152	Bawali	Bawali	"	Rupput Jaliaki Nadi			Benefits Wells only
153			Tikrani Mandratu	Sirola	As men- tioned in No 118	3,937	
			Ratnpur Sirdara,	"			
154			Bania Jugga,	Dhouchla	Ditto	5,769	
			Bania Thawan	"			
			Ramsur	"			
			Balahiyan				
155	Bawali	Chirang	Baneori	Bamoriwala	1847	2,280	
156			Jaler 1st Ramawas	"		1,024	Benefits Wells only
157	Bawali	Bawali	Amepoor	Amrpoorwala			
158			Chitai	Kala Nada		3,160	
159			"	Ram Sagar			Tank useless as an irrigation work owing to unsoundness or other causes Broken
160			Durgawas	Durgawas-wala	1841	2,761	
161			Malipura Ramawas	Bichu Chanra	1847	2,773	
162			Khijurla	Rupput		56	Benefits Wells only
163	Bawali	Bawali	Narbad Khera	Narbaddia		3,405	
164			Pertabpur	"			
165			Bhyroon Khera	Rupput Shekasta			Expenditure included in that of No 163
166			Dhola Danta	Rupput Shekasta	1845	103	Broken
			Dhola Danta 1st	Ad	As men- tioned in No 118	7,871	
			Ramsur Enda	"			
			Khadia Khera	"			
166			Kalikankur	Kalikankur		16,550	

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairvarra

Number	Name of Tchessi	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Year when constructed	Original cost as far as known	REMARKS
167	Bawun	Bawun	Amrpoor	”		”	
			Dhola Danta 1st	”		”	
			Gazipoor	”		”	
			Kishupora.	”		”	
			Lalpoor	”	1911	”	
			Dhatur				
			Himutpoora	”		”	
			Khera Dand	”		”	
			Rampoor				
			Deda,				
168	Bawun	Bawun	Amrpur near Kaliankur	Motiyana	As men- tioned in No 116	”	Expenditure included in that of No 166
169			Khera Dand	Dand	”	263	
170			Homutpool	Rupput Salliwala	1845	280	The water is supplied from Kali- ankur Tala
171			Biyasapa	Surli	”	502	
172			Thakaiwas	Usariya	”	365	Tank useless as an irrigation work owing to unsoundness or other causes
173			Bassay	Bassaywala	1839	2684	
174			Barni Limba	Laluwala	1847	208	Do. Do. Do.
175			”	Dullahi Rup- put Ganupaswala	”	”	Do. Do. Do.
176	Cran	Cran	Dholra	Rupput	”	”	Do. Do. Do.
177			Brie Ajba	Ojrla Deokibari- wala	”	1687	
178			Baria Teja	Rupput Shekasta	”	”	Broken. Expenditure included in that of No 177
179			Silberi	Ubranika Chura	”	”	Broken
180			”	Borwalwali	”	”	Do.
181			Bariamota	Guardki Rup- put	As men- tioned in No 173	”	Do.
182			Kotra	Borka	As men- tioned in No 118	5386	
183			”	Nagankibesa- wala	”	”	Tank useless as an irrigation work owing to unsoundness or other causes
184			Rohera Khera	Rohera khera- wala	1839	£399	

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairvarra.

Number	Name of Taluk	Name of Tura	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Year in which constructed	Original cost so far as is known	REMARKS
185			Kohera Kheria	Rupput			Rs
186			Kulam	Rastawali			
187			Naharpur	Gaon ka Talao			
188			Rajpur	Naya Talao			
				Naharpurka			
				"	1839		
189	Bawali		Khadla Kheria	Khadla		2,194	
190	Bawali		Kulam	"			
191	Bawali		Rajpur	"			
192	Bawali		Khadla Kheria	Naya Talao	1868 60	1,341	
193			Dhola Danta 2nd	Rupput			
194			Dholee	"	As mentioned in No 118		
195			Khadla Kheria	"	As mentioned in No 118		
196			Kabria	Kabria	1839	6,248	
197			Tham Thok	Gaon Upperla	1845	2,406	
198			Chila Bala	Upwali	1826 27	6,665	
199			"	Nichala	As mentioned in No 2	1,021	
200			"	Rupput Nichala	No 2	230	
201			"	Rupput			
202			Burul	Upwali	1868 60	618	
203				Ruppanake	As mentioned in No 118		
204			Naikalan	Nalewali			
205				Powriya	1868 60	3,068	
206			"	Lasaniya			
207			Kheria Nimri	Naiki Sawa-nawali	As mentioned in No 118		
208			Nai Khurd	Bor Talai	No 2	1,082	
209			Punura	Nalewala	As mentioned in No 2	1,744	
210	Betur		Rupana	Rupana	1846-47	2,206	
211	Betur		"	Jawari	"	1,784	
	Shimgurh		Bhuri Kheria Kalan		1838		

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

Number	Name of Taluk	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Year in which constructed	Original cost so far as is known	ITEMS
						Rs	
			Beawur	Bhugwan pool	Jawaja		
		Shamgurh	Bunaran	"	1838		
			Khera	"			
			Behar	"			
				Baria Bhaos	"		
205				Baria Bhaos	Bajora	As mentioned in No 118	1,685
206					Sunai	1868 & 1869	2,266
207					Geonia	Ditto	
208		Chang	Bas Roopa	Jalea 2nd	As mentioned in No 118		6,681
			"	Bas Lala	"	"	
			"	Bas Petha	"	"	
209			"	Jalia 2nd	Rupput		
210		Shamgurh	Basrupa	Kannurwali	"		
			Surajpoora	Rata Bhata			2,892
	B R A W U R		Chang	Jalia 2nd			
211			Basdurga	"			
			Lusani 2nd	Lusani	1810 to 1811		8,106
				Rawatmal	"		
212			"	Naya Khera	Nichala or Bankia		
213			"		Uparla	During the year from 1811 to 1812	1,370
214			"	Dadola	Dudu Bhiel wala	As mentioned in No 118	529
215			"		Baria Ajba	"	120
216		Chang	Taragurh	Rupput			131
217		Shamgurh	Rodhana	Phutia wala	"		288
		Chang	Khera Danti	"			
218			"	Bankia	"		
219		Shamgurh	Lotana	Lotana	"		3,514
			"	Surajpoora	"		
220			"	Biliawas	Bajwa	1845	5,668

Tank unless in an irrigation work owned by an owner or other cause

Expenditure included in that of No 212

Water revenue not separately recorded

Do Do Do

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

Number	Name of Taluk	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Year in which constructed	Original Cost so far as is known	Remarks
221			Biliawas	Phuttia		Rs	
222			Burkochran	Rupput			Broken.
223			"	Rupput		1,088	
				Paluna		1,103	Benefits Wells only Original expenditure included in that of No 23
224	Shamgurh	Bhyron Khera	Bhyron Khera	wala	1815		
225		Bhuria Khera	Rupput			826	
226		Kalan	Bhuria Khera			763	
227		Bhuria Khera	Khattea				
		Khuid	Oraya				
228		Kalathan Khera	Naya Talao	1869-70		821	Water Revenue not separately assessed
229		Hethan Khera	Hethan Kherawala			225	
230	Beawar	Jagpur	Dewatan	"		12,869	
		Dewatan	Bambipoora	"			
			Baria Nagga	"			
			Kishupoora	"			
			Kalathan Khera	"			
			Jagpur	"			
			Malpoora	"			
231	Shamgurh	Dewatan	Rupput				
		Thok Billa					
		Hira	Loharouka				
		Budm	Tilro				
			Hukmalki				
		Bhurtwa	Nadi				
		"	Lambi ka				
235	Shamgurh	Saroth	Tilro				
			Morleyan				
		Beawar	Hathian Khera	"			
236		Saroth	Rupput				
237		"	Navigon Rupput	1868		Rs 054	
238		"	Taranki Rupput				Expenditure on tanks - that is in J. a. D.

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairuarrā

Number	Name of Taluk	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Years in which constructed	Original Cost so far as is known	REMARKS
239	BEAWAR	Shambhar	Dungar Khera	Dungar Khera wala		Rs 1,315	
240			"	Sankree Bhata		509	
241			Sheopura .	Asanke Nali-wala	As mentioned in No 118	1,919	
242			Bar	Rao	Ditto	690	
243			"	Dudala	Ditto		
244			Bhyron Khera	Siyalia	1837	2,744	
245			Jethgurh	Silotā	As mentioned in No 118	531	
246			"	Mansagur			
247			Ummedpoor	Nadi	1866 1867		
248			Kana Khera	Nadi			
249			Amrpur Bar	Narayan Deowala .		2,117	
250			Baria Hera	Tantia			
251			Jaynagar	Chanrakhi Rel		1,985	
252			Sheonagri	Bania Bas			
253			Deo Khera	Deo Khera wala .		665	
254			Jeta Khera	Jetawala	No 118	260	Benefits Wells only Broken
255			Akhayghur	Dadra			
256			Fata Khera	Rankra		358	Tank useless Expenditure included in that of No 254
257			Kala Dara	Naya Talao		200	Tank useless as an irrigation work owing to unsoundness or other causes Irrigable land in rear in Surlian
258	BEAWAR	Surlian	Surlian	"		730	
259			"	Bulhta wala		"	
260			"	Naya Talao		"	
261			Jethghur	Nidi Baliryan .		"	
262			Surajpoor	Moringa			
263			Sarbena	Sooruj poor-wala		994	Benefits Wells only
			Nahur poora	Sarbena		1,058	

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairvarra.

Number	Name of Taluk	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Year in which con tructed	Original cost so far as is known	PELAKS
261	Bawali		Surajpoora	"	As men- tioned in No 118		Rs
265			Shihpoor Kalmajar	Sandia	1839	821	
266			,	Bataora	"	"	
267			Bulahi Khera	Bulahikhera- wala		"	Broken
268			Kesurpoori Huttan Hattan	Keerwala Gophara		1,633	
269			Shikhawas Fitupur near Shekhawas	Dadola	As mentioned in No 118	I,161	Irrigable Tank in Rest in Fath pur
270			Umbaori	Nadi		460	
271			Shwarpura Champoori Deokhhera	Birkat Talao		679	
272			Mananugla Khere ka Khera	Riokt chaur Khere ka Kherawala		2,666	
274			Jethpur M- tanigla	Jethpurwala		1,979	Water Revenue will be levied when the tank is repaired, it is being repaired
275			Mananugla	Blinda kur	1839	1,583	
276	Bawali		Ritupoori Ghata	Ritupoor- wala	As men- tioned in No 118	40	
277			Ryoti	Dadola		2,976	Water Revenue will be levied when the Tank is repaired, it is being done yet
278			Shihpoor Ghata	Ghata Wala		678	
279			Balwan	Balwan	1828	1,916	
280			"	Rupput Balu- wala	As men- tioned in No 118		Tank under construction due to want of money or other causes
281			Ramsur Mihala	Mihala	1848	160	
282			Kutit Mund	Dholi Chat	As men- tioned in No 118	2,683	
			Jethpoor	"	"	"	
			Manderi	"		"	
283			Autit Mund	Niya Talao	As men- tioned in No 118		
284			Rati khera	Ritankhera		702	
285			Kalingar	Kalingar	1821	71	

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

Number	Name of Thawel	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Year in which constructed	Original cost as far as is known	REMARKS
			Rajawas	„	1820-21	Rs	
286			Ramkhera	Phuti Talao			
287			Dhunar	Khaju kina- liwala	As mentioned in No. 118	267	
288			Ditto				Broken.
289			Sanwa	Sanwa wala		123	
290			Gohana	Gohana	As men- tioned in No. 221	1,270	
291			Singharia	Dedhaha	As men- tioned in No. 118	1,670	
292			Kesurpoor	Niva Talao	1837	462	
293			Parsa	Singharia	As men- tioned in No. 118	100	
294			Nundri Maldu	wala			
295			„	Chota Talao	Ditto		
296			Sudaria	Sudaria	1830	2,327	
297			Kusalpoor	Kusalpoor- wala	As men- tioned in No. 118	325	
298			Malpoor	Chamaron			
			Kalhawas	ki Nadi	Ditto	75	Water Revenue not separately assessed
			Jethpoor	Naya Talao	Ditto	32	Tank under goes an assessment & it owing to non-existence of a council
			Kalhawas	Kalhawas	Ditto	9,101	
			Bhawani				
			Khera	„			
			Rampoora	„			
			Malpoora	„			
			Jethpoor	„			
299			Kalhawas	Rupput			
300			Ramghur	Shikasta	Ditto		
			Bulean	Ramghurwala	1838	2,270	Broken
301			Semla	Semla	Ditto	75	Water Revenue not separately assessed
302			Jak	Samata		1,683	
303			„	Kunpa Baori		80	
304			Jak	Gohia		400	
305			„	Raja ke-Rel	As mentioned in No. 118	1,039	Broken

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

Number	Name of Taluk	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Year in which constructed	Original cost so far as is known	REMARKS
306		Shamgurh	"	Gorunda	As mentioned in No 118	Rs 847	Broken.
307			"	Dandia	As mentioned in No 118	231	
308			Barkhala ..	Barkhala	As mentioned in No 118	783	
309			Bulad	Bulad .	1839	1,459	
310			Gurhi } Thorian } Dowlut }	Rupput ..	As mentioned in No 118	48	Broken.
311		Berwur	Ghur }	Anoop }	1839	4,089	
312			Dilwara .	Saugor }	1829-31	2,289	
			Mandawas	"	"	"	
			Daulatpoor,	"	"	"	
			Lusani 1st	"	"	"	
		Bewur	Lisaria .	"	"	"	
			Sahespoor	"	"	"	
313			Sahespoor	Nadee	1868-69	3,135	
314			Andhi daori	Bara Talao	As mentioned in No 118	1,416	
315			Rimpoor	Gyanawala	As mentioned in No 118	225	Water Revenue not separately assessed
316		Shamgurh	Gyanawa	Naya Talao	As mentioned in No 118	183	Water Revenue not separately assessed
317			Sarkha	Lulua	1837	6,168	
318			"	Blum	Ditto	349	
319			"	Rupput			
320			"	Goranawala	1837	"	Expenditure included in that of No 317
321		Berwur	"	Ditto.	1837	"	
322			Rajpoora	Nya Talao	1845	"	
323			Shamgurh	Khatarlai	1837	3,071	
324		Berwur	"	Jowashuya	1837	"	Expenditure included in that of No 322
325			Baria Bhaos	Lakkhaji wala	As mentioned in No 118	244	
			Pakhriawas	Pakhriawas	1837	646	

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairuarrā

Number	Name of Tehsil	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Years in which constructed	Original Cost so far as is known	TANKS
326	BHAWUR	Beawur	Khun Khera	Khurin Kherawala	1839	Rs 903	
327			Mundawas	Naya Talao	1846	1,991	Water Revenue not separately assessed
328			Fathpoor 1st	Rupput Ruttunpoor wala	As mentioned in No 118		
329			Ruttunpoor Jhunta Taipoor 1st	Ruttunpoor-wala	1845	3,195	
330			Sohawa	Jugga wala	1868 and 1869	5,253	
331		Shangurh	"	Jalawala			
332			Lakhina	Sandul	1839	3,637	
333			Kheta Khera	Kheta wala		125	
334			Kana Khera	Gaon wala		1,494	
335			"	Kundia		8,389	
336			Khesurpoora	Relawala	As mentioned in No 118	1,344	
			Total Tehsil	Beawur		3,41,857	

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

No.	Tank	Area of Tank	Name of Tank	Water in Revenue Talao	Original cost as far as is known	REMARKS
337	Kahdhi		Jhupradil		Rs 1,999	
338	"		Korwadi Talao			Original expenditure included in No 337
339	"		Tungchha Talao			Broken
340	"		Rupput Mehra		519	Tank useless as irrigation work owing to unsoundness or other causes
341	Baggri		Jhunzur			
342	Kot Kirana		Nichli Talao		1,018	
343	"		Gron Piski Dharum Talao			Expenditure included in that of No 341
343	"		Kirana Talao			Benefit, Wells only
344	"		Rupput Kir- ana		373	Water Revenue not separately assessed
345	Sirma		Sandka Talao		406	Tank useless as irrigation work owing to unsoundness or other causes
346	Kotkirana		"			
347	Khormal		Lasannya-ki Talao		360	
348	Charpalan.		Charpalan ki-Nadi		90	Water Revenue not separately assessed
349	Bununhiera		Bununhiera		3,960	
350	Dewal Fittie poor		Kanlrot		5,001	
350	"		Rupput Kha- ri Pat		225	
351	Bagwali		Kila Bhuta- ka Talao		3,971	Tank useless as irrigation work owing to unsoundness or other causes
352	"		Rupuel-urs Gundin ka Talao			Expenditure included in that of No 351
353	Gunesh poora		Baharwas ka Talao		1,321	
354	Khera Sattu		"		"	
355	Gogola		"		"	
356	Khera Sattu		Rupput Shi- kasta		120	Broken
355	Ditto		Juspulan ki Nadi		"	
356	Ditto		Gelawala Nadi		"	Water Revenue not separately assessed
			...		"	

WATER

During the year from 1837 to 1848

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

Number	Name of Taluk	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank.	Yrs in which constructed	Original cost so far as is known	REMARKS
357	TOD GURII	BHAGELAN	Khera Sattu	Nadi Rajar-lai	During the year from 1837 to 1848	Rs	
358			Marian	Bhaja Rel		1,187	Broken.
359			Roriyana	Rupput			
360			Gogala	Roriyana Gogolaka			
			Negarian	Talao			
			Barakhan	"			
			Roriyana	"			
			Thoke khere Sattu	"			
361			Negarian	Lohuron ka			
362			Barakhan	Talao		160	Water Revenue not separately assessed.
			Deolatan	Kharonjon ka			
			Khera Sattu	Talao		596	
			Thoke Sattu	"			
363			Ranatan	Gadhapa			
364			Banjari	Bara Talao		1,705	
365			"	Jogi Sauthra			Expenditure included in that of No 364.
366			Mowasa	Murdha ka			
367			Khera kalan	Talao		965	
368			"	Harela			
369			"	Gamela			
370			"	Bhysapti-urf		1,035	
			"	Puda Bazar		8,657	
371			"	Rupnugur			
372			Palree	Bajra			Tank useless as an irrigation work owing to unsoundness or other causes
373			"	Gaon Pas ka		1,345	
374			"	Tilao			
375			"	Pation ka			
			"	Chamra			Expenditure included in that of No 372
			"	Saud Bhaga			
			"	Rupput Nicala			Benefits Wells only

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairvarra.

Number	Year of Construction	Name of Cuttir	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Year in which constructed	Original cost so far as is known.	REMARKS
376			Palree	Simapri		Rs "	Benefits Wells only
377			Bali	Nake ka Talao		1,605	
378			"	Taluk ka Talao		"	Expenditure included in that of No 377
379			"	Lohunon ka Talao		"	Benefits Wells only
380			Togi	Bara Talao		3,591	
381			"	Nya Talao		"	Expenditure included in that of No 380
382		Bala Charhut		Chunhut ka Talao		"	Recently constructed by Irrigation Department
383		Tebani		Tebana ka Talao		2,661	
384		"		Rupput		"	Expenditure included in that of No 383
385		Kukra		Shikra ka Jalpiki		1,057	
386		"		Rupput		"	Water Revenue not separately assessed
387		"		Than int in ka Rupput		"	
388		Ameer		Roopa Rel ka Rupput		"	
389		"		Ameer ka Talao		2,267	This has been again newly constructed by Irrigation Department cost not known
390		Akhayjet ghurst		Rupput Duda		"	Expenditure included in that of No 389
391		"		Akhayjet ghurst ka Talao		771	
392		Niloi		Kundiva ka Rupput		"	Expenditure included in that of No 390
393		Ditto		Lillpoora ka Talao		7,781	
394		Ditto		Rata Bhata		1,660	
395		Gehata		Rupput Dhara		"	Expenditure included in that of No 393 Water Revenue not separately assessed
396		Titri		Naya Talao		2,093	
397		"		Titrika Talao		1,673	
398		"		Kakeriya ki Rupput		1,236	
399		Derian		Kesuipoora ka Talao		1,028	Brok
400		Samehia		Derian ka Talao		928	
401		Palran		Samehia ka Talao		"	
				Sadarai ki Nadi		155	Benefits Wells only

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairvarra.

Number	Name of Taluk	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Year in which constructed	Original cost so far as is known	REMARKS
402			Bhulkhera	Bhulkhera ki Nadi ...		Rs 100	
403			Kalideh	Khojralai		2,900	Water Revenue not separately assessed Broken
404			"	Naya Talao		"	Expenditure included in that of No 403
405			Dholi	Sunhui aki Barzaka			
406			"	Nerika Talao		1,566	
407			"	Chipikari		"	Expenditure included in that of No 406
408			Mundlan	Bheem ..	1837 to 1848	13,108	
409			Dhoti ..	"		"	
410			Mundlan ...	Modikankur		1,286	Water Revenue included in that of No 408
411			"	Phutel ..		"	Do newly constructed by Irrigation Department and now broken
412			"	Rupput Simboo		625	Benefits Wells only
413			"	Rupput Nataman near Neel ..		"	Not finished.
414	Todguri	Todguri	"	Gwar			
415			"	Bitolan		200	Benefits Wells only
			"	Dukurianka			
			"	Talao or Dunglo		1,216	Benefits Wells only
			Kukar Khera	Devi Sagur		3,418	
416			"	Thara Bila		"	Expenditure included in that of No 415
417			Kaletra ...	Phul Sugur		4,359	
418			Sunarkuri	Semla		"	
419			Burar ..	"		"	
420			Sunar Kori	Pantra ki Talao	1837 to 1848		
421			Barar.	Rupput Dadi		" 3,190	
422			"	Nadi Nala		4,563	
423			"	Dhulera ...		4,825	
			Barar	Hamelka ..	During the year from 1855 to 1860	951	

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairicarra.

Number	Date	Place	Source of Water	Name of Tank	Revenue	Original extent for which known	Remarks
421			Bawar	Kusulpur		181	
423			"	Nadi Ram in Gogat in Khajuria			181 & 11 are included in that of Benefits Wells only
426			"	Bavand in Tilao	365		Benefits Wells only
427			"	Doddhavka Tilao		1351	Benefits Wells only
428			Bawarwara	Doddhavka Tilao	2,374	Water here is not separately assessed	Water here is not separately assessed
429			Mandwar	Jutiyaka Tilao		5,955	Benefits Wells only
430			"	Tilao			Benefits Wells only
431			Kuchbali	Ajumya		5,163	
432			"	Rupput Sahikhati		"	
433			Pipli	Khetli & ba- leki		"	Water Revenue not separately assessed
434			Thorhan	Rupput Mamideo	"	"	Benefits Wells only
435			Bugar	Mandela	9,585		
			Tela	"	"		
			Dhawala- kulam	"	"		
			Dhawala- khoord	"	"		
436			Bagar	Rupput She- kisti		"	
437			"	Bijali-ka Tilao	"		Broken Tank is used as an irrigation work owing to unsoundness or other causes
438			Godha Lakkha	Gundhon-ke Rupput	"		Benefits Wells only
439			Nabri	Rupput			
440			Nahri	Shikasta Golla-ki	900		Broken, but irrigation is effected by lift?
441			Kahari	Nadi	183-48	"	Broken
				Kahari-ka			
			Talao	1837-48			
442			Thekar was	Rupput	1,482		Benefits Wells only
			Kalan	Natamiram	Ditto	593	Not completed
443			Godha mota	Mahla	Ditto		
				Gormaka	Ditto	399	Benefits Wells only
444			Birjal	Naka Ma- hadeo	Ditto	4,292	

Downar.

During the year from 1st to 1st to 1847

Preparatory List of Tanks in Ajmere and Mhairvarra.

Number	Name of Tehsil	Name of Circle	Name of Village	Name of Tank	Years in which constructed	Original cost so far as is known	REMARKS	
445	Todgurh	Dewair	Chapalian	Naka maha deo wif Gwar	Ditto	12,315		
				Chandla				
446			„	Naulia Pag	Ditto	41	Benefits Wells only	
447			„	Dhana Biram	Ditto	806	Benefits Wells only,	
448			„	Rupput Pukh- ta Naya				
				Goan	Ditto	„	Expenditure included in the No 445	
449			Dewair	Dewair laka				
450				Talao	Ditto	145	Broken.	
451			Bansa wari	Bansa wari				
				ki Nadi	Ditto	47	Benefits Wells only	
			Kala Guman	Gamela-ka				
				Tilao	Ditto	462	Benefits Wells only	
452			„	Khaia ka				
453			„	Talao	Ditto	„	Benefits Wells only	
454			„	Khurla ki				
455			„	Talao	Ditto	„	Benefits Wells only	
456			„	Khatelu ka				
457			„	Talao	Ditto	„	Benefits Wells only	
458			Munkeiwas	Nadi Nama				
459				Talao	Ditto	„	Benefits Wells only	
			Godha Kesha	Nadi Ratna	Ditto	„		
				Talao Khaia				
				Ruina	Ditto	„		
				Munkeiwas				
				ki Tilao	Ditto	50	Tank useless as an irrigation owing to unsoundness or causes	
				Godha Kesha				
				la Talao	Ditto	205	Benefits Wells only	
	Total Tehsil Todgurh					1,55,929		
	Total Tehsil Ajmere					4,86,795		
	Total Tehsil Beawur					3,41,857		
	Total Tehsil Todgurh					1,55,929		
	Grand Total					9,84,581		

DRAFT OF
AJMERE-MERWARA IRRIGATION REGULATION,
1879.

1 This Regulation may be called
"The Ajmere-Merwára Irrigation Re-
"gulation, 1879 "

2 In this Regulation, unless there
be something repugnant in the sub-
ject or context

(a) The term "Irrigation
Officer" shall include all
Public Servants who are
connected in any way with
the administration or pre-
servation of lakes or other
Irrigation works

(b) "Field" shall ordi-
narily mean a field of the
Settlement Shajrah

(c) "Duct" shall mean
any main or branch water-
course constructed and
maintained by Govern-
ment

(d) "Channel" shall ordi-
narily mean the small
waterchannels constructed
by the cultivators leading
out of the ducts

(e) A "Bigah" is equivalent
to 2-5ths of an acre = 1,936
square yards

(f) A "Darkhwást" is a
written application for
water, made out in the
form prescribed by Chief

Commissioner as hereafter
described

3 The Chief Commissioner may, from time to time, declare to what class each Irrigational work shall be held to belong, and may also, vary such classification

4 The Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by a Notification in the *Local Gazette*, frame subsidiary Rules for the management and repair of such works, under the following heads, and may make separate Rules for separate classes of Irrigation works

1st — Distribution of water

2ndly — Rates chargeable for use of water, mode of assessment and of crediting the same,

3rdly — Collection of water dues and other charges.

4thly — Remissions and Suspensions

5thly — Rights, duties, and obligations of Office bearers and others interested in such works

6thly — Ordinary repairs to all Irrigational works, and special assistance for emergent repairs

7thly — Appeals from Orders passed under this Regulation, or any Rules framed thereunder.

8thly — Forms and Statements

5 The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, in making any such Rule, attach to the breach of it by an individual, or individuals, a punishment, on conviction before any competent Magistrate, of a fine not exceeding for the first offence Rupees fifty, and for the second or any subsequent offence a fine not exceeding Rupees two hundred, and such person on conviction, shall be liable to forfeit any right to water for irrigation which he may have obtained under this Regulation or the Rules framed thereunder

6. If the inhabitants of any Village irrigating from the lake, or situated within three miles of a lake or any part of the main duct thereof, on being summoned by an Irrigation Officer through their representative Headman, fail to render assistance, they shall collectively be liable to punishment on conviction before a Magistrate of a fine not exceeding Rs 500, and to stoppage of water-supply in addition to any fine imposed on individuals under Section 5 of this Regulation

7 All Water-dues and fines shall be recovered under the provisions of *Part IV of the Ajmere Land Revenue Regulation, 1877*, and all fines levied under this Regulation shall be credited as Water-dues of the Lake concerned

ALTERNATIVE DRAFT RULE

8 If any person shall construct, without the special permission of the Commissioner, any well or water-hole for the irrigation of land which is ordinarily irrigable from any lake, such land as he may so irrigate shall be liable to assessment at full rates, whether it be recorded as *taluk* or not

8. The Chief Commissioner shall have the power, by Notification, to prevent the surreptitious use of water percolating from a lake constructed by Government

1st — By forbidding the construction of any well or other work within

a reasonable distance of such embankment

2ndly.—Or, by declaring land irrigated from such wells chargeable with the water-dues fixed on other lands in the same neighbourhood.

9. If any person or persons shall, under Section 5 of *Land Revenue Regulation*, prove that they have a prescriptive right in water in any lake not constructed by Government, such persons shall not be brought under the Rules framed under this Regulation with regard to distribution of water and penalties accruing therefrom, but they shall be amenable to all other Rules framed by the Chief Commissioner for Lakes of the class in which they are declared under Section 3 of this Regulation to be classified

DRAFT RULES UNDER AJMERE-MERWARA IRRIGATION REGULATION, 1879.

—oo oo—
The following Rules under Section 1, having received sanction of the Governor General, in Council, are hereby promulgated for general guidance and information —

RULES FOR DISTRIBUTION OF WATER

Section 4 Clause 1

GENERAL RULES.

The following Rules shall apply to all three Classes of Lakes:—

Rule 33, Old Tank Rules

9, New " "

Rule 16, New Tank Rules

Part of Rule 37, and Rule 38 Old Tank
Rules

Rule 46 Old Tank Rules

" 23, New " "

Rule 26, New Tank Rules

" 47, Old " "

I — Water shall not, generally, be given for the irrigation of land which can be irrigated from a Well

II — The Assistant Commissioner shall from time to time fix the period during which the sluices shall remain open, and the dates of closing and opening the sluices during each harvest shall be recorded in the *Patudari's* Diary

III — A list shall be prepared from time to time shewing the times at which and during which the several ducts shall be allowed to run. This shall be duly notified to the *Lambardars* of the villages interested

IV Water shall not be taken before or after daylight without special permission. *In Lakes of the 2nd or 3d Class the Panchayat referred to in Rule X may give this permission.*

Rule 35, Old Tank Rules
 " 21, New " "

V —The Assistant Commissioner may, (when necessary,) direct Cultivators to construct small Regulators, as hereinafter described, to allow of proper control over the flow of water in the Irrigation Channels. A Regulator shall consist of a stone slab pierced with openings, the size and number of which shall be decided by the Assistant Commissioner, or of two small masonry abutments placed at a certain distance apart, or of such other mechanical contrivance, as the Assistant Commissioner may approve

Rule 45, Old Tank Rules
 " 24, New " "

VI —Cultivators shall, when directed by the Assistant Commissioner, be bound to divide their fields into beds or *Kyáris*, which shall number about 100 to the *bigah*, *until this be done water may be withheld*

Rule 48, Old Tank Rules
 " 38, New " "

VII —Objections made on the ground that a crop has not received sufficient water to bring it to maturity, must be made while the crop is still on the ground, and shall not be subsequently entertained.

Rule 39, Old Tank Rules

VIII —Whenever a dispute arises between two or more persons in regard to their mutual rights or liabilities in respect of the use, construction, or maintenance of a Watercourse, any such person may complain in writing to the Superintendent of Irrigation, stating the matter in dispute, the Superintendent of Irrigation shall thereupon, give notice to the other persons interested, that on a day to be named in such notice, he will proceed to inquire into the said matter. After such enquiry, he shall pass his order thereon, which shall be final, for the use or distribution of water for any crop sown or grown at the time

when such order is made, and shall, thereafter, remain in force until set aside by the order of the Assistant Commissioner on Appeal.

Rule 34, Old Tank Rules,
" 31, New , "

IX.—If a Cultivator give water to a ripe *Kharif* crop, with the obvious intention of softening the ground for the ensuing *Rabi*, the Assistant Commissioners may direct that he pay a full crop rate for the *Rabi*.

The following Rule applies only to Lakes of 2nd and 3rd Class :—

Rule 37, Old Tank Rules

X.—Head *Lambardars* of the Village in which the Lake is situated, when the time for opening the sluices, approaches, shall summon a *Panchayat* from all the villages which ordinarily get water from the Lake, the *Panchayat* shall decide, subject to any general orders they may receive from time to time from the Assistant Commissioner on what date the Lake sluice is to be opened, what fields are first to get Water, and for how long a time Water is to be allowed to flow over a *bigha* of land For the last purpose a graduated hour glass may be used, or as at present an earthen pot, with a small hole in the bottom

The following Rules apply only to 1st Class Lakes .—

Rule 8, New Tank Rules

XI.—The Assistant Commissioner may distribute the water from these Lakes according to his discretion

He may refuse to grant water to any applicant the reason for such refusal shall be briefly endorsed on the back of the application

Rule 11 New Tank Rules

XII.—Applicants for water shall present written *daikhwāst* (which shall be distributed gratis) stating in detail the conditions on which they wish to take water, showing the number and areas of the fields to be irrigated, the crops growing or to be grown thereon, and the rates prescribed under these Rules. These applications may be given to the chief *Lambardār* of the applicant's village, or may be presented to the Senior Officer, present at the time at the Tahsil. The chief *Lambardār* or senior Tahsil Official shall be bound to forward such application as soon as possible to the Assistant Commissioner, or to such person as he by a general order, may direct

Rule 12, New Tank Rules

XIII.—Any alteration in the term of an accepted *daikhwāst* must be made by the presentation of a second *daikhwāst*, amending the previous one. And this shall be filed with the original *daikhwāst*

Rule 13, New Tank Rules

XIV.—Applicants wishing to take water at the reduced rate for *dofaṣī* cultivation must present their application before 1st July

Rule 14, New Tank Rules

XV.—In all orders upon *daikhwāst* granting water for irrigation for garden produce, it shall ordinarily be stipulated that water will not be given as a rule after the 31st March, but at the discretion of the Assistant Commissioner subsequent waterings shall be given at such additional rates as he may deem fair

Rule 15, New Tank Rules

XVI.—The Assistant Commissioner or the subordinate Officer placed by him in charge of this duty shall, on receipt of the *darikhust*, endorse thereon his order. If water be granted, a *paricáñáh* shall be given to the applicant empowering him to receive water in his regular turn, and a duplicate of the order shall be sent to the subordinate Irrigation Officer in charge of the sluices, the original *darikhust* being filed in the Sadr Office.

Rule 16, New Tank Rules

XVII.—If the Officer appointed to this duty shall refuse to grant water, he shall endorse his reasons for the refusal and refer the application for the orders of the Assistant Commissioner.

Rule 17, New Tank Rules

XVIII.—No stamp duty shall be leviable on account of such *darikhusts* or on any application with regard to Irrigation.

Rule 20, New Tank Rules

XIX.—Cultivators shall regulate their own supply of water at the cisterns constructed outside each irrigation outlet in the ducts. No cultivator shall, on any account, interfere with such outlet which will be opened or closed only by an Irrigation Officer. If waste of water be caused by a failure to close the mouth of the cistern, the cultivator or cultivators who are, or have been, taking water therefrom, shall be responsible.

This Rule applies to all classes of Lakes

XX.—For the commission or breach of any of the following acts or Rules the

penalties attached to Section V of the Irrigation Regulation may be awarded

Draft Rules Old Tanks
No 71

a Interfering with the authorized distribution of the water, or using such Water in an unauthorized manner, or taking Water oftener than he is entitled to

Draft Rule 43, New Tank Rules
Clause *a*

or taking water from 1st class Lakes or any duct or channel leading therefrom, without having filed a *dar-khāst*, and having received written permission to use such water.

Draft, Old Tank Rule 71 cl *b*

b. Causing wastage or leakage of Water —

Ditto ditto cl *d*

c Taking water without special permission before or after daylight —

Ditto ditto cl *e*

d Knowingly and wilfully allowing water to flow on to his land, or any other land, through an accidental breach in a bank —

Ditto ditto cl *f*

e Neglecting to construct Regulators when directed to do so, or wilfully altering, enlarging, or obstructing the same —

Ditto ditto cl *h*

f Neglecting to construct *Kyāis* when directed so to do, by any general rule, or special direction —

Ditto ditto cl *i*

g Destroying or moving any Level mark, or Water guage, fixed by the authority of an Irrigation Officer —

Ditto ditto cl *j*

h Running off Water from these Lakes for any purpose other than Irrigation —

RULES FOR
ASSESSMENT AND RATES.

Under Section 4, Clause 2

The following Rules apply
only to Lakes of 1st Class

XXI — The Water Rates on these Lakes shall, from time to time, be fixed by Local Administration and shall be published in the *Local Gazette*

Rule 28, New Tank Rules

XXII — The Rates at present chargeable for water shall, subject to any special agreements heretofore or hereafter entered into with the sanction of the Commissioner, be as follows —

	Per Biswah	Per Bigha	Per Acre	
Ordinary <i>Kharif</i> Crops,	0 1 0	1 4 0	3 2 0	
Ordinary <i>Rabi</i> crops	0 1 6	1 14 0	4 11 0	
<i>Dofasli</i> land	0 2 0	2 8 3	6 4 0	
(Vide Section				
Cotton	0 1 6	1 14 0	4 11 0	
Sugar cane	0 2 9	3 2 0	7 13 0	
Rice	0 3 6	4 6 0	10 15 0	
Garden Produce	0 3 0	4 6 0	10 15 0	Per Year
Plough watering for gram	0 0 3	0 5 0	0 12 6	

When the water is taken by lift, instead of by flow, the charges shall be half the above

Rule 29, New Tank Rules

XXIII — Whenever any alteration is made in the Water-dues a statement of the new Rates shall be given to the Chief *Lambardar* of each village affected thereby

Rule 30, New Tank Rules

XXIV—These Dues shall be considered as rates upon the crop and shall be chargeable for water actually and bona-fide taken for the crop, at whatever time the water be taken

Rule 32, New Tank Rules

XXV—The Assistant Commissioner has power to give single waterings when applied for at rates he may deem fair.

—
The following Rules apply only to Lakes of 2nd Class.—
—

Rule 8, Old Tank Rules

XXVI—Lakes of the 2nd class shall be visited every Harvest, by the Superintendent of Irrigation

Rule 9, Old Tank Rules

XXVII—In these Lakes a standard Water Revenue for each Lake has been fixed by the Settlement Officer, and it will be collected from the villages obtaining Water from these Lakes, except when its incidence on the irrigated acre exceeds the *maximum* fixed by the Settlement Officer, when that *maximum* only shall be taken

Rule 10, Old Tank Rules

XXVIII—When by extension of Irrigation the incidence falls below a certain *minimum*, the irrigated acreage shall be assessed at that *minimum*.

Rule 11, Old Tank Rules

XXIX—When the incidence of the assessed sum on the irrigated acreage is a rate intermediate between the *maximum* and *minimum*, that rate is the Water rate for the year, and the Water Revenue will be collected in full.

Rule 12, Old Tank Rules

XXX—When any considerable amount of water above sluice level, still remains after *Kharif* cultivation an acre irrigated in the *Kharif*, shall

pay as a fixed rate the *minimum* rate of the lake.

Rule 13, Old Tank Rules

XXXI.—When a Lake of this class has no water after the close of the *Kharif* cultivation, the accounts of this Lake will be closed, and the Rate will be fixed as above

Rule 14, Old Tank Rules

XXXII.—The *Rabi* rate per irrigated acre shall be found, by dividing the difference between the amount realized on the *Kharif*, and the standard Water Revenue by the number of irrigated acres in the *Rabi*, provided that the rate so resulting shall not exceed the *maximum* rate fixed for the Lake and that any surplus so resulting shall be abandoned, if by any chance the Water Revenue of the *Kharif* exceeds the lump sum assessed on the Lake the Rate for the *Rabi* will be the *minimum* rate of the Lake

ILLUSTRATION

Dilwāra Lake

Suppose—55 acres irrigated for *Kharif* it will be assessed at Rs 3-12 which is *minimum* Water rate of the lake

$55 \times \text{Rs } 3-12 = \text{Rs } 206-4$ out of Rs 1,068 the lump sum assessed on this lake leaving a balance of Rs 861-12 to be adjusted from *Rabi* irrigation

Suppose 40 of above 55 acres are again irrigated in *Rabi*, and that Lake is dry by 15th February, it will be necessary to count waterings for *Rabi*

Assume that 40 acres of *Dofasli* is fully irrigated, and 100 acres of *Rabi* fully irrigated, 30 acres only received two waterings and 60 acres one watering Then obtain

irrigated acreage from which rate of year will be discovered, by dividing it into Rs 861-12, balance of lump sum after *Kharif* payments, thus --

40 acres *Dofush* at half rate, = 20 Irrigated acres

100 acres at full rate	=	100 "
30 acres at $\frac{2}{3}$ rd rate	=	20 "
60 acres at $\frac{1}{2}$ rate	=	20 "

Total 160 Irrigated acres

Water rate works out to Rs 5-6 per irrigated acre, but the maximum of Lake is Rs 5, so annas six per acre will be abandoned

Water Revenue for *Rabi* will be

Rs 5 x Rs 160	Rs 800 0
Add <i>Kharif</i>	" 206 4

Total Rs 1,006 4

Showing loss on assessed lump sum of Rs 61-12, which will probably be made good by assessing lands in bed of Lake, at Rs 1-14 per acre

A single acre of *Talab* land would in this way pay a rate of Rs 3-12 per *Kharif*, and may pay as a maximum Rs 2-8 or half the maximum of Rs 5 for the *Rabi*, total 6 4 on the year

Rule 15, Tank Rules

XXXIII — If there is no water in a Lake on the 15th February &c when on that date the level of the Water is below that of the sluice, the waterings of the *Rabi* shall be counted and the Rate will be fixed in accordance with such number of Waterings

Rule 16, Old Tank Rules

XXXIV — An acre which has received two waterings only, not counting a sowing watering, shall only be charged as two thirds of an acre

Rule 17, Old Tank Rules

XXXV — An acre which has received one watering only, not counting a sowing watering, shall be charged as one-third of an acre.

Rule 18, Old Tank Rules

XXXVI — An acre which has paid Water Revenue for the *Kharif*, shall pay only half the *Rabi* rate, but shall pay that Rate, even if it has only received one watering

Rule 19, Old Tank Rules

XXXVII — When the Rate for the *Rabi* harvest has been obtained by application of the above Rules, the Assessment shall be announced to the *Lambardás* and *Patwáris*

Rule 20, Old Tank Rules

XXXVIII — Submerged lands, left unassessed by Settlement Officer, shall only pay Water Rate, when the Water Revenue on the land below the dams falls below the variable standard sum.

Rule 21, Old Tank Rules

XXXIX — In such case the submerged area (including *fallow*) which is actually cultivated for the *Rabi* shall be assessed at the rate fixed by the Settlement Officer, except land which has already been assessed as *Abi*, or on which crops of *maize* or *bajra* have been grown as fodder for cattle during the hot season.

Rule 22, Old Tank Rules.

XL — An acre shall be considered to have been fully irrigated

1st — When a *Kharif* or *Rabi* crop has been brought to maturity, and it shall ordinarily be held that the *Rabi* crop has been brought to maturity when Water was still well above the sluice level in the Lake, on the 15th February

2ndly — A *Kharif* crop on land recorded as *Tálábi*, whether it has

received Irrigation or not, if the crop, has been brought to maturity

3rdly.—When an acre has received three Waterings, not counting a sowing Watering, for the *Rabi*

Rule 23, Old Tank Rules.

XL I.—Land shall not be charged more than full Rates even if more than three waterings have been received, but no land shall be entitled to receive more than three Waterings, except for Sugar-cane or Garden produce.

Rule 24, Old Tank Rules and Rule I of these Rules

XL II.—Well land shall not ordinarily be irrigated from these Lakes, if it be so, it shall be charged in all respects as if it were *Tulabi*, but it will not ordinarily be charged less than Rs 5 per acre per Harvest

Rule 25, Old Tank Rules.

XL III.—When there is not sufficient water to bring the *Rabi* crop to maturity, all land (including *Dafash* and *Chahi*), which received a sowing watering only, which yet was ploughed, shall pay Rs 1-4 per acre, whether the field was actually sown or not.

Rule 26, Old Tank Rules

XL IV.—*Abi* lands irrigated by *Ods* or wells in bed of Lake, should pay under such circumstances Rs 1-4 an acre Collection under this Rule shall not be brought into the Account of the irrigated acreage, but the sums collected shall be considered in calculating whether any thing should be levied on submerged land

Rule 27, Old Tank Rules

XL V.—All land irrigated from shallow wells in the bed, or by water which comes through the sluices of these Lakes, whether such water is raised by baskets or by lift, shall be held to be land irrigated from such Lakes

Rule 26 Old Rule

XLVI—Lands irrigated from *Ods* situated on the bank of a stream or channel, flowing into or out of the lake, or from wells made in its bed or within reasonable distance of the embankment, shall be charged as fully irrigated, provided that, if such land has been assessed in the Settlement *Chahi*, it shall come under the Rules for *Chahi* land. If it has not been assessed as *Chahi*, it shall be considered as irrigated land coming under the ordinary rule.

Rule 29 Old Tank Rules

XLVII—*Bhumi* and *Maafi* lands under Lakes of this class, shall be charged at Rs 1-4 per acre per Harvest if receiving irrigation, even if only a sowing watering. All classes of land of this description, *Chahi*, *Abi*, or *fallow*, shall pay this Rate if receiving Water.

Rule 30, Old Tank Rules

XLVIII—In a few cases where the irrigable area of a large Lake was amalgamated with that of a *Nadi*, by mistake, the land under the *Nadi* shall be assessed “at $\frac{1}{4}$ anna each acre per Harvest irrigated from the *Nadi*, but if irrigation is received from the large Lake, then the land will pay the Rates assessed for the large Lake.”

Rule 31, Old Tank Rules

XLIX—Land under a Lake assessed at a fixed sum, which may, nevertheless, be irrigated from a variably assessed Lake, shall be charged with Water Rates according to the rules for 2nd Class Lakes.

Rule 32, Old Tank Rules

L—The irrigated acreage of each Village shall be shown in acres, omitting fractions, and the Water Revenue of each Village shall be shown in Rupees, omitting fractions.

In the distributing of Water Revenue over the Holdings, fractions of an anna less than 6 pices will be neglected.

—
The following Rules apply only to Lakes of 3rd Class:—
—

Rule 6, Old Tank Rules

LI.—Lakes of the 3rd class have their Water Revenue shown separately, but it is included in the Land Revenue payment fixed on each holding, such Lakes will not be annually inspected and the Assessment will remain in force until a new Settlement be passed

New Rule

LII.—The management of Lakes of this class will primarily rest with the villagers themselves subject to conditions entered in Settlement Records and to any special or general directions given by the Assistant Commissioner from time to time

**RULES FOR
COLLECTION.**

Under Section 1, Clause 3

**These Rules apply to Lakes
of all Classes.**

Rule 54 Old Tank Rules

and 33, New " , amalgamated
with slight verbal alterations shown in
italics

LIII — At such times as the Assistant Commissioners shall direct, the Irrigation Officer shall proceed in person to the Lakes, shall go over and examine all the land irrigated during the season, shall make such measurements as may appear necessary or desirable and shall in first class Lakes compare the Darthwāst with the actual measurement and after fully satisfying himself that the area actually irrigated has been fully irrigated according to the condition on which water was granted he shall check or prepare the Khatauni (shewing the names of Cultivators, the areas, and numbers of fields irrigated, the kinds of crops irrigated, and the amount of Water Rent leviable) All objections made shall, so far as possible, be settled on the spot, if not settled, the reason thereof shall be noted in the Column of Remarks

Rule 55, Old Tank Rule,
Verbal alterations in italics

LIV — This paper shall be prepared in Urdu or Hindi, and when completed, shall be signed by the Chief Lambardar and by the Patwāri and thereafter by the Superintendent of Irrigation

Rule 56, Old Tank Rules
" 35, New " "

LV — A copy shall then be given to the Patwāri, who shall be bound to acquaint each Assessee with the details of the Assessment made against him

Rule 57, Old Tank Rules.

„ 36, New „ „ „

Rule 58, Old Tank Rules.

„ 37, New „ „ „

LVI.—The Superintendent of Irrigation or other Irrigation Officer deputed by the Assistant Commissioner shall inform the *Lambárdár* of the Village of his intended visit, 10 days at least, before the date fixed for such visit.

LVII.—The *Khatauni's* after signature shall be forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner, who, after allowing fifteen days for Appeals against the Rating or Measurement, shall collect the Water-dues as Land Revenue.

RULES FOR
REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS

Under Section 4, Clause 1

These Rule apply to Lakes
of all Classes.

Rule 40, New Tank Rules

“ 39, Old ”

LVIII—The Commissioner shall have power to make any suspension of Water-dues

Rule 41, New Tank Rules

“ 40, Old ”

LIX—If the water supply run short before the crop shall have reached maturity, the Assistant Commissioner shall have power to remit a certain portion of the crop rate according to the circumstances of the case *in Lakes of the first and second classes* He shall report such remissions to the Commissioner whose order shall be final on the matter, provided such remission shall not exceed one-fourth of the total season's assessment on the Lake If the remission exceed one-fourth, the matter shall be reported for the orders of the Chief Commissioner. *The Commissioner shall submit half yearly to the Chief Commissioner for sanction a statement of the sums which he recommends for remission in Lakes of all classes*

Rule 43 New Tank Rules

LX—Remissions on the score of death, absconding or poverty of cultivators, or damage to Lands or crops, or any other special cause *in Lakes of 1st class* shall be made by the Commissioner subject to sanction by the Chief Commissioner to whom they should as above be reported half yearly.

Rules 42, New Tank Rules
, 61, Old ” ”

LXI—If the Assistant Commissioner under *Section 31* direct that a



watering given to a ripe *Kharif* crop shall be treated as a *Rabi* watering, he shall have the power of remitting what ever he may think just and right

Rule 62, Old Tank Rules

LXII.—*In Lakes of the 2nd Class* if the *Kharif* crop suffers from excessive Waterings and the full Water Rate be levied, the Assistant Commissioner shall have power to remit such portion of the *Rabi* Watering Rate as he may deem just and right All Remissions under Rules 62 or 63 to be reported in Tabular Statement to the Commissioner

¹¹³ Rule 6, Part entered under "Collection," Rule 52

LXIII.—Lakes of the 3rd Class have their Water Revenue shown separately, ordinarily no alteration *will be* made in such Assessment, but the Commissioner *can*, if occasion requires, (and the rainfall altogether fails in any one year, or fails partially in a series of years,) apply to *Chief Commissioner* for remission of the whole, or a portion, of the fixed Water Revenue of any Lake

RULES AS TO

RIGHTS, DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF OFFICE BEARERS.

Under Section 4, Clause 5

These Rules apply only to Lakes of 1st and 2nd Classes.

Rule 49, Old Tank Rules

LXIV — *For the breach of this Rule the penalties attached to Section 5 of the Regulation may be awarded*
 XThe duties of the *Lambardárs* in each village who receive Water from a Lake of the 2nd or 3rd Class shall be

1 — To prevent waste of the water by stopping the sluice at night and other times, when the water is not used for Irrigation

2 — To see that the water courses leading from the lake which are maintained by the village, are kept in proper repair

3 — To regulate the distribution of water according to the rule of rotation, and to give to no field more or less water than its due

Rule 50, Old Tank Rules

The *Lambardárs* of a village in which a Lake is situated shall in addition be bound —

1st — To watch the embankment, to report all faults and weaknesses, and in case of breach endangering the existence of an embankment during the rains, to summon all the able-bodied cultivators of the villages which obtain water from the Lake to assist in stopping the breach

2nd — To inspect the sluices and embankment before the rains, and to report in the *Patwari's* diary that the sluices are properly closed

3rd.—During the rains frequently to visit and examine the embankment, and see that no leakage occurs

4th.—To guard the Government trees or other property on or near the embankment

Rule 51, Old Tank Rules

LXV When the Assistant Commissioners shall deem it necessary, or the *Lambardár* may so desire, a *Haavaldaár* may be appointed for the care of any of the Lakes of the 2nd or 3rd Class, and his pay shall be charged to the Villages obtaining Water from the Lakes, in a rateable proportion, on their several annual assessments

Proviso—The *Haavaldaár* shall assist the *Lambardár* but his appointment does not relieve the *Lambardár* of responsibility.

See Rule 57, under "Collection"
Rule 57, Old Tank Rules,

LXVI.—The Superintendent of Irrigation will visit every Lake of the 2nd Class every harvest under orders from Assistant Commissioner, he shall inform the *Lambardár* of the village of his intended visit ten days at least before his visit

Rule 52, Old Tank Rules

Rule 38, Old Tank Rules

See Rule 56, under "Collection"
Rule 35, New Tank Rules.
Rule 56, Old Tank Rules

LXVII.—The *Patwári* shall be bound to prepare a record of irrigated acreage to be ready by the time the Superintendent of Irrigation visits the different villages of his Circle, Vide Rule 55 "Collection" He shall also record in his Diary the dates of opening and closing the sluice for each harvest.

LXVIII.—The *Patwári* shall on the *Khatauni* being signed by Superintendent of Irrigation be bound to acquaint each assessee of assessment made against him.

Rule 53, Old Tank Rules

„ 39, Now „ „

Last Part of Rule 51, Proviso Old
Tank Rules

LXIX — *Lambardárs* shall be allowed 5 *per cent* on collections made by them, and the *Patwáris* of the village shall be allowed Rs 3-2 *per cent* on the collections made in their Villages

LXX — The *Lambardár's* and *Patwári's* allowances may be totally or partially withheld for good reason if the Assistant Commissioners so direct

**RULES FOR
REPAIRS.**

Under Section 4, Clause 6

ORDINARY UNDER CIVIL OFFICER

**These Rules apply to Lakes
of all Classes**

Rule 40, Old Tank Rules

LXXI—The Irrigation Channels of Lakes of the 2nd and 3rd Classes shall be kept in ordinary repair and maintained by the Panchayat mentioned in Rule X

Rule 41, Old Tank Rules

LXXII—If repairs are required to the Embankments, Sluices, or Ducts, the Head *Lambardar* in whose Village the Lake is situated, shall report the matter immediately to the Superintendent of Irrigation, who shall forward such report, through the Assistant Commissioner, to the Executive Engineer for attention

Rule 42, Old Tank Rules

“ 18, New “ ”

LXXIII—In case of any dispute arising between the Owners of different fields respecting the repair of any Irrigation Channels, the Superintendent of Irrigation shall decide such matter summarily, and, if necessary carry out the repairs himself, charging the cost rateably to the Owners of the fields irrigated from such Channels and recovering the same with the Water-dues, as if it were Land Revenue

Rule 43, Old Tank Rules
“ 22, New “ ”

LXXIV—The cost of carrying water channels under roads, or over or under water channels, shall be borne by the Owners who may require such channels

Rule 44, Old Tank Rules
 " 23, New " "

LXXXV —The Assistant Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, construct all such works himself, if he consider such desirable —, charging cost rateably to all benefited thereby, and collecting such amounts as if they were arrears of Land Revenue

LXXXVI —*For the breach of any of the following the penalties attached to Section 5 of the Regulation may be awarded*

a Neglecting to keep such water-course channel, basin, cistern or reservoir in order which by these Rules he is bound to keep in repair —

b Breaking or injuring any duct or channel

c Failing to repair any Irrigation Work when ordered to do so

d Opening any sluice at an unauthorized time, or failing to close it when so required

The following Rules shall apply to Lakes of 1st Class.—

Rule 18, New Tank Rules

LXXXVII —The Irrigation channels shall be maintained by the Owners of the fields irrigated therefrom. No water shall be allowed to pass into any channel which is not in good repair. In case of any dispute arising between the Owners of different fields respecting the repair of such channels, the Assistant Commissioner, or such Officer as the Commissioner may depute, may decide such matter summarily, and, if necessary, carry out the repairs himself charging the cost rateably to the Owners of the fields irrigated from such channels, and recovering the

same with the water rent, as if it were Land Revenue.

Rule 19, New Taul Rules

LXXVIII — If the Assistant Commissioner or the Officer deputed by the Commissioner, considers that the construction of a channel through the lands of a cultivator is desirable, and such cultivator shall object to such construction, he shall make a report to the Commissioner, and if the Commissioner shall give him a written order to that effect, he shall construct such channel charging the cost thereof and the compensation, if any, rateably against the cultivators of the fields benefited by such channel

ORDINARY UNDER PUBLIC WORKS OFFICER

Sanctioned under Secretary to Chief Commissioner's No dated

LXXIX — There will at present be six circles for repairs of Lakes

In Ajmer

Paras 1, 2, 3,

No 1 Bî

No 2 Rîjaosî

No 3 Râmsar

In Merwara

No 4 Châng, Jâha Bulad

No 5 Jâcâjá, Jassâkherâ

No 6 Bhîm Dâwer

Para 5

LXXX — The circle Subordinate will examine all *Lakes* in his circle as soon as possible after the rains and report what repairs are necessary, taking measurements of the work required. He will visit the *Lakes* at other times to see that they are in order and to report whatever should

be brought to notice. Sub-Divisional Officers will forward to the Executive Engineer, weekly diaries of occupation of the circle Subordinates so that it may be seen that the periodical visitings are properly carried out

Para. 6.

LXXXI.—The Sub-Divisional Officer will cause proper Estimates to be prepared, Public Works Code form No. 107 to be used for annual repairs of an ordinary nature, if a Dām requires more than simple repairs he will have levels taken, rough drawings prepared, and the usual Estimate submitted.

Para. 7

LXXXII.—The *Lombādārs* of the villages are bound to report to the Tahsildar when anything is wrong with the *Lakes* in their villages. The report of the Tahsildar shall be forwarded by the Assistant Commissioner to the Executive Engineer of the Division.

Para. 8

LXXXIII.—Ordinary repairs will be done by such Agency as may be most convenient, the villagers should be encouraged to do the work, if simple in character on the small *Lakes* on payment after measurement, at rates to be agreed on before-hand. On the larger *Lakes* in classes 1 and 2 skilled labour should ordinarily be employed

EMERGENT REPAIRS

Para. 9

LXXXIV.—The chief *Lombādār* of the villages migrating from the Lake or situated within 3 miles of the Lake or any part of the main duct thereof shall turn out all able bodied people residing therein in cases of danger on receiving a written requisition for such

labor from the circle Subordinate or the Munshi in immediate charge of the *Lake*. The *Zaiddár* of the circle shall call upon people in neighbouring villages of his circle to assist in cases of this nature. Information shall be immediately sent to the circle Subordinate and also to the Tahsildar direct.

Para 10

LXXXV.—The circle Subordinate should in cases of emergency apply to the Tahsildar to supply the people necessary to preserve a *Lake* from bleaching. In cases of great emergency when delay would occur in obtaining the assistance of the Tahsildar, which would be attended with danger, the circle Subordinate or Munshi in charge may call upon the *Lambardá* for assistance which he will be bound to render, but the Subordinate or the Munshi must at the same time send a notice to the Tahsildar. He will also at once report to his superior Officer the nature of the damage done to the *Lake* and the steps he has taken for its preservation.

Para 11

LXXXVI.—The people from the Villages shall only be kept on the work so long as the *lake* may be in danger, or till arrangements can be made for the work to be done in the ordinary way. During the time they may be employed under orders of the circle Subordinate or the Munshi, the Villagers shall be paid for each day's work of not less than 8 hours at rates to be fixed from time to time according to circumstances. If turned out at all, not less than one day's pay is to be given.

LXXXVII.—As soon as possible, an Estimate shall be prepared and submitted in the usual course for sanction. No more work than is absolutely necessary for the safety of the *Lake* is to be done.

RULES FOR

A P P E A L S .

Under Section 1, Clause 7.

LXXXVIII — *An appeal against an order of the Superintendent of Irrigation shall lie to the Assistant Commissioner*

Draft Rules Old Tanks 74 to 78

LXXXIX — *An appeal against the order of the Assistant Commissioner shall lie to the Commissioner*

Draft Rules New Tanks 49 to 53

XC — *If the Commissioner uphold the orders of the Assistant Commissioner his orders shall be final*

XCI — *If the Commissioner modify or reverse the Assistant Commissioner's orders, the Chief Commissioner may receive a second appeal*

XCII — *An appeal to the Commissioner shall be made within 15 days, and may be on plain paper, no copy of the order complained against shall be necessary*

XCIII — *An appeal to the Chief Commissioner shall be made within 30 days and shall be on a rupees two stamp, and shall have a copy of the order complained against attached thereto*

RULES FOR
FORMS AND STATEMENTS.

Under Section 4, Clause 8.

Vernacular Forms, Old Tank Rule 67, XCIV — The following shall be
New Tank Rule 44, the Vernacular Forms in use.
amalgamated

1st Class Lakes

*I — Dar Khācet in Urdu or Hindi
or biglot.*

*II Khatauni in
three parts* Part I For rear of
Lakes for Khārif
Part II For rear of
Lakes for Rabi
Part III For front of
Lakes for Rabi

III — Goshuára or Abstract

IV — Statement showing Demand and Collections of Water Revenue Part I For Khārif
harvest
Part II for Rabi

V — Annual Miscellaneous Collections.

VI — Annual Statement of Water Revenue for each Lake

VII — Annual Abstract of Irrigation for each Tahsil

VIII — Annual Memorandum of Indirect Water Revenue for Fixed and Variable Lakes

Description thereof.

The *Khatauni*, as shown in Statement No *II*, shows the Irrigated area, with the kind of produce cultivated therein, and the Rate of Water Revenue in detail for every holding

These Statements will be prepared, for all Lakes, by the Patwari and will be checked by the Superintendent.

X
dent of Irrigation, *vide* Rule LXVI and after signature of *Patwári* and *Lambardár*, Rule LIV, will be submitted to the Assistant Commissioner, Rule LVII, as soon as possible after the completion of the harvest

The *Goshvára* shall be the Village Abstract of Irrigation, and shall be subsequently prepared by the Superintendent of Irrigation, and after examination and signature by the Assistant Commissioners, shall be deposited as a record in the *Sad* Office. The *Goshvára* is a Village or *Mauzawár* record, and is intended as the Foundation for the Revenue Irrigation Statistics of the District.

Statement No IV shows the total area irrigated, with the rate deduced or Water Revenue with total amount of Water Revenue arranged according to Villages and *Lakes*. This Statement will be prepared by the Superintendent of Irrigation on the spot, and will be submitted to the Assistant Commissioners, and, after approval, will be announced to the *Patwári*, who is bound to acquaint each Assessee with the details of the Assessment made against him, *vide* Rule LXVIII,

Statements No V, VI, and VII, are annual, and will be prepared by the Superintendent of Irrigation from former Statements, they will show the increase and decrease of Water Revenue, and the irrigated area of the current year compared with the Settlement, according to *Lakes*.

Statement No. VIII will be an annual Return, and will show the irrigated area and water Revenue of both 2nd and 3rd Class Lakes, compared with the Settlement, according to Tahsils, *plus* the amount of Well Assessment, of which the Public Works Department are entitled to take account of as *indirect* Irrigation Revenue

Rule 64 Old Tank Rules
Rule 45 New " "
amalgamated

XCV—The following Forms and Statements shall be prepared.

No. of Form	Name of Form	Prepared by whom	Submitted to whom	By what date
A	Abstract of demands,	Assist Commr	Commissioner	10th July and 10th January
B	Statement of Suspensions,	Ditto	Ditto	Do Do
C	Statement of Remissions,	Ditto	Ditto	Do Do
D	Half yearly Return *	Ditto	Ditto	1st February
E	Abstract of Fees and Salaries & other expenditure,	Ditto	Ditto	15th May
F	Statement of Outstanding Balances *	Ditto	Ditto	10th July
G	Memorandum of Water Revenue, * <i>indirect</i> ,	Ditto	Ditto	10th July

Description thereof.

Those marked with an asterisk, *i.e.* D, F and G. shall be forwarded by the Commissioner to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department with his Annual Report, not later than the 15th May

Rule 65, Old Tank Rules

XCVI.—Statement G. will be a translation of Vernacular Statement No. VIII, and will contain a full account of *indirect* Irrigation Revenue.

Rule 66, Old Tank Rules
" 46, New " "

XCVII.—The Assistant Commissioners shall keep up a separate Cash Account, in the form given in Exemplars 6 and 7 for each Lake of the 2nd Class, and this Cash Account shall be

examined and signed every month by the Treasury Officer, and by the Assistant Commissioner.

Rule 46, New Tank Rules
clause 1

Rule 67 Old Tank Rules
" 48, New " "

XCVIII — *A translation of the cash account for 1st Class Lakes shall be furnished monthly to the Deputy Examiner, Public Works Department, by the Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioner shall keep up in his Vernacular Office a Register showing all petitions presented to him and the ultimate orders passed on each, in the following form*

No of Pe tition	Date of Presentation.	Name of Petitioner	Name of Lake	Final Orders	Date

w Tank Rules

XCIX — *All Accounts of Expenditure for 1st class Lakes, with the exception of pay of sanctioned Establishment and fees of *Lambardárs* and *Patróns*, shall be kept by the Engineer Officer in charge of the maintenance of the Lakes*

